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THE

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"PLEDGED BUT TO TRUTH—TO LIBERTY AND LAW."

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THE

UNION MAGAZINE.

"PLEDGED, BUT TO TRUTH, TO LIBERTY AND LAW."

VOL. I.—JULY, 1861.—NO. I.

DURABILITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

IMMORTALITY is an intuitive truth, which the normal consciousness of man naturally sanctions as a self-evident proposition. It is one of those first truths which the mind naturally comprehends at once, without any other evidence than the sanctions of consciousness. This intuitive conviction of the immortality of the soul naturally leads us to contemplate duration in its several phases, in the natural, moral, and political worlds; wherever we can trace it in the mineral, vegetable, animal, and human kingdoms. We naturally appreciate things and value them according to their durability. Upon this principle is founded the superior value of gold, silver, and jewels of the mine. The durability of things forms an essential element of commerce. The same principles which control us in our personal interests govern us in our social relations. It has ever been the highest ambition of nations to render their institutions as durable and immortal as possible; and hence our American Fathers availed themselves of all the means in their power, to form a Republic that would continue as durable as the lakes that bound it on the north; and as immortal as the oceans that surround it on the east, south, and west.

Every national government is more or less stable, durable, and immortal, as it conforms to the laws of nature and nature's God. Civil laws and institutions are more or less durable, as they conform to natural law. The wise statesman always frames his statutes in harmony with natural law. He learns from history that laws and institutions, in conflict with the laws of nature, must ultimately fail, notwithstanding all the efforts of tyrants to sustain them. The elements of durability can be clearly traced in the mineral, vegetable, animal, and moral kingdoms; and these were carefully consulted by the American Fathers in framing our national institutions.

The statesman traces the elements of physical durability in the original molecules of matter; which Sir Isaac Newton supposes have remained the same, in their nature, properties, and form, ever since they were created by God: notwithstanding their numerous aggregations and compounds throughout the mineral, vegetable, and animal worlds. The simple substances, which

may be regarded as the mineral species, and as aggregations of the same original molecules of matter, never change their original nature and properties; but always remain the same, however numerous and various may be their amalgamations and compounds. The geological history of the earth, through its numerous rocky formations, reveals the elements of durability. The heavenly bodies, in all their revolutions, never vary from their immutable laws. In the vegetable and animal kingdoms, we meet with similar elements of durability, in the immutable laws of the vegetable and animal species.

The elements of durability are equally necessary and manifest in the natural and moral worlds. The moral world, in all its various institutions, is governed by well-known laws of immortality. The fall of the American Union has long been the favorite theme of European critics, statesmen, poets, and historians; among whom, Alison, for nearly half a century, has been most conspicuous and prophetic. They seem to suppose that America has no other or better principles of stability than "the safety valve of the back settlements." But, it will be found, on fair and full examination, that instead of the American government being founded on principles similar to Poland, and other fallen nations, it contains more and better elements of durability than all the nations of the earth, ancient or modern. The history of the American Republic shows a government continually growing stronger, wiser, and better, both in prosperity and adversity. Like the oak on the lofty mountain top, while the genial rays of the sun, the balmy dews of heaven, the violence of the tempest, and the dashing thunderbolt, all unitedly conspire in increasing its strength, and in causing it to strike its roots deeper and firmer in its native soil, so the American Union will become more united, more pure, and more durable by the present servile rebellion, caused by the treason of a few slaveholders.

All creation sparkles with immortality. Every page in the book of nature reveals it, the poetry of nature sings it, and the musical spheres join the chorus. Infinite space is filled with evidence, that the soul of man does not die with the mortal casket that contains it; and, even if the least doubt of man's immortality remained after a full survey of creation, the Divine Record relieves us from all embarrassment, and reveals the precious truth in language clear as the sun. But the soul is not the only immortality in the universe of God. There are certain elementary principles, of moral excellence,—certain fundamental laws of existence,—by which intelligent beings will always be governed; whose perpetuity will ever run parallel with the immortality of man. These eternal principles of moral excellence—embracing supreme love to God, and subordinate love to man; together with equal justice, pure benevolence, personal liberty, and other kindred laws, which are reflections from the Deity—are the elements of all the moral wealth found in this world. And, although this globe seems destined to undergo great changes before it reaches that more perfect state of existence, when it may become "a new heaven and a new earth," according to the intimations of the Sacred Volume; yet all earthly things contain certain elements of stability, which control their duration, in proportion as the laws of their existence are obeyed or violated.

Wherever we turn our eyes, or direct our thoughts, we find all beings and things governed by fixed laws, under

the control of the Deity,—the Great First Cause, and Governor of all worlds. And, upon the same eternal principles, the prosperity or adversity of all civil institutions, is ever in proportion to their conformity to the true laws of their nature. Though the history of this world is filled with change and mutability,—alternately exciting our smiles and tears; yet, amidst all its mutations, vicissitudes, and sequences, we have the consolation to find certain elements of stability stamped more or less conspicuously on all creation.

In the mineral kingdom, the law of stability can be clearly traced from the origin of creation. The elements and laws of matter, so far as human research extends, are the same now as they were in the incipient stages of creation; when the earth was in a chaotic, or nebulous state; and after all the successive changes, through which, worlds, and their millions of vegetable and animal inhabitants have passed, for more than six thousand years, not the least evidence is found, that a single particle of matter has ever been lost or destroyed. Geology reveals to us the interesting fact, that all the successive formations of the globe, which have occupied more than sixty centuries in reaching their present development, remain substantially the same, as when the Great Architect first deposited them in their beds; during the successive ages of His mighty works. The bold granite mountains, whose towering peaks have pierced the clouds for centuries, are composed of the same materials as existed in their kindred rocks, in the first formation of the earth; and wherever they have been pulverized by the hand of time, we find the particles which originally composed them, scientifically mingled with the fertile plains below.

The same law of stability prevails thoughout all the countless bodies of space; and binds them all together in one harmonious system. Astronomers have watched in vain for centuries, to find some discord in the harmony of the spheres,—some seeds of approaching dissolution in the system of worlds, which are bound together by the indissoluble ties of nature. So perfect and uniform are all the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, that modern science has demonstrated, that they are all constructed and governed in harmony with regular laws. Mathematical science now discovers a planet long before the telescope receives a single ray of its light. The same uniform stability appears in the law of gravitation, the colors of the rainbow, the flash of lightning, and the music of thunder.

And as we rise in the scale of creation, from the mineral to the vegetable kingdom, we there meet with elements of stability. Vegetation is now governed by the same laws of growth, maturity, decay, and reproduction, as existed during the first formation of the earth; which contains the fossil remains of the primeval plants; deposited there, perhaps, centuries before the creation of man. The lady in Europe or America, as she now promenades her garden, inhales the same fragrance from her flowers,—adorns her beautiful ringlets with roses, violets, and lilies; possessing the same rich variety of colors, the same crimson tints and carnation hues,—as wreathed the brow and delighted the senses of their mother Eve, in the days of Eden's bloom.

In the animal creation, we meet with elements of stability, as developed in the habits and instincts of their numerous species;—always preserving the same laws of embryology, the same laws of sustenance, growth,

and decay from age to age, since the remotest antiquity of their fossil existence.

Ascending still higher in the walks of creation, we pass the narrow confines of earthly stability, and rise to the immortality of man. He commences life the most feeble and helpless creature in the world; and requires nearly half a century to develope his powers, and attain the perfection of manhood,—he matures at the age of three score years and ten; when death kindly relieves him from the cares of life, and introduces him to a glorious immortality beyond the grave; where he receives the rewards of his righteous life and gospel faith; in a world which knows no change, no end, no imperfection.

Nor is the principle of stability confined to the works of creation alone; but we have divine assurances, that it is an elementary law by which the Creator governs himself;—who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever; from whom all creation borrows their stability, immortality, and every excellence.

In examining the history of civil society, imperfect and mutable as it is, we find the same general law of stability, more or less developed, in all nations and ages; leading us to the irresistible conclusion. that *national* stability depends upon well settled principles,—which, when obeyed,—invariably lead to the same durable and prosperous results, as are found in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. National stability, as well as the stability of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, depend upon laws peculiar to each; and, hence, we find in all countries and ages, those nations, which have incorporated into their political systems the most of these fundamental principles of perpetuity, have been the most prosperous and durable. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the philosopher can reason from cause to effect, and from effect to cause, as accurately and successfully in the moral, as in the natural sciences. True it is, in the natural sciences, involving the various departments of physics, the experiments and facts are apparently more simple, connected, and satisfactory, than in the moral sciences. But it is equally true, that in the moral sciences, including the science of government, the facts and experiments, which have been repeated for nearly six thousand years, by all classes of the human family; and by millions of experimenters, are vastly more numerous and certain, when properly analyzed and understood; and furnish the statesman with more ample and satisfactory data for his political calculations concerning the future stability of his government, than can be found in the annals of physical science.

These elements of national perpetuity first made their appearance in Egypt, where they were for centuries better understood than in any other nation of that day. From Egypt they passed over to Greece; from Greece they emigrated to Rome; from Rome they went to Great Britain, France, and Germany; where they appeared successively in new and improved editions; and finally were imported to America in the Mayflower, by the Pilgrim Fathers; where a new, improved, and complete edition was issued; embracing all the fundamental principles of national stability; as found in the constitution, the laws, and the institutions of the American government.

The first element of national stability in the American Union, which strikes us with agreeable surprise, is the remark-

able history of the nation. The history of the United States is most naturally divided into four general periods. First, the period of colonization,—which embraces the early immigration and colonization of the primeval Anglo-American inhabitants of the nation. Second, the formation period,—when the colonies were organized into a regular government. Third, the confirmation period,—when the government became so firmly established as to be in no danger of dissolution. Fourthly, the perfecting period,—during which the nation and its institutions are progressively advancing in civilization, science, wealth, laws, and moral excellence, to its summit of national glory. The American Union commenced the first period of its national existence, with the emigration, and colonization of the Pilgrim Fathers. Its second, or formation period, dates with the adoption of the declaration of independence on the fourth of July, 1776. The third, or confirmation period, was reached on the declaration of peace, which closed the last war with Great Britain. And since the termination of that war, the Republic has been rapidly perfecting, developing, and progressing in its fourth great national period; until she now stands in the front ranks of civilized nations, in national glory,—having no superiors and but few equals.

The historical reader, in perusing the rise and fall of nations, will not fail to notice, that but few of the thousands of governments, which have lived and died,—and still survive, were ever *organized;* still fewer have been *confirmed*,—and not more than twenty of those, which have survived, have ever entered their *perfecting* period. But the American Union, with unfaltering steps, has marched successfully, in little more than half a century,—through the three first periods; and for nearly half a century, has been making more rapid advances in the fourth, than any nation known in ancient or modern history. While Italy, Spain, and other nations have remained stationary, or retrograding for centuries, America has never lost a step, nor remained stationary for a moment.

The origin of the American Union is peculiar to itself; and stands alone in the history of nations. Among the thousands of nations, which have been known in history, not one of them can boast of an origin like America. All the others commenced their national life in a savage, or barbarous state; ignorant, degraded pagans, without civilization, without education,—without literature,—destitute of morals and Christianity; deprived of liberty, and those salutary laws and principles of government, which secure to man the enjoyment of his natural rights. But, the American government commenced its existence in the cabin of the Mayflower; free from all those national embarrassments which crippled the early growth of other nations. Our Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers embraced in their characters all those physical, mental, moral, and religious powers, which adorned the purest and best classes of society in their day; and, what is more than all this,—they were, at least, a century in advance of all other nations, in their republican principles, and the science of government. Had it pleased the Almighty to have created a new race of human beings; and placed them on Plymouth Rock, as the progenitors of the American Republic, for the purpose of founding the American Union, it is difficult to conceive how they could have been improved from the Pilgrim Fathers. Well might a distinguished senator proudly exclaim,—

"Who could wish his country's existence otherwise commenced?"

Another element of stability is found in the *wisdom* of the American Government. True wisdom consists in the choice of the best ends, and the best means of obtaining them; and we know of no better definition of the American Union. It has long since become a universal axiom, both in natural and moral science, that the highest property of wisdom consists in obtaining the most desirable end; or in securing the greatest amount of good, by the fewest possible means, or by the simplest machinery. This principle, when applied to nature or art, is highly appreciated for its excellence, and its useful results. It never fails to command our veneration, when traced in the law of gravitation; where we see this wonderful power,--the embodiment of wisdom in the planetary world,—standing in the center, not only of this globe, but of all the countless bodies and worlds of unlimited space; controlling billions of phenomena for the general and individual good of millions of beings. The same general law of simplicity and utility displays the greatest wisdom, when applied to machinery; where some great end is brought about by instrumentality less complex, or cumbersome, and at much less expense,—as is often done in the simplification of machines; when, by the fortunate discovery of some *ingenious* ligament or wheel, the whole apparatus is made much more effective; while at the same time, it remains less unwieldy, or less intricate; and far less liable to derangement and decay; and worked with much less expense.

The same principles of wisdom, simplicity, and utility, are equally applicable to civil government. It has always been a standing charge against all governments, in all ages and nations, that they were too expensive, complicated, ineffective, and too oppressive, for the real wants, and best interests of the people; and, on these fatal rocks, all the nations, which have fallen, were wrecked and dashed in pieces. But it was reserved for the American Union, in its wisdom, to steer clear of these dangers, by so simplifying their government, that the greatest possible good is secured equally to all, at the least expense; founded on the wisest and clearest principles, which every citizen can readily understand and appreciate. Our American Fathers early discovered the folly of aristocratic governments; and at once rejected all the idle, expensive, oppressive, and useless machinery of kings, nobles, and the vain pomp of aristocracy; and wisely dispensed with lords and ladies, princes and princesses, as worse than useless; and introduced the plain, practical, useful system of American government; so replete with wisdom, and sound common sense. Its chief excellence consists in governing just enough,—neither too much nor too little. A few elementary principles are placed under the control of legal coercion,—designed for the government of the rebellious and disobedient few; while the enlightened masses, by the general diffusion of useful knowledge, are governed by moral suasion; founded on the learning and religion of the country; which forms the controlling law of a sound public opinion.

Philosophy is reasonable truth. True philosophy therefore must be truth, and capable of reasonable demonstration. The great object of all philosophy, both natural and moral is, to ascertain and develop those simple and ultimate principles, into which, all the phenomena of nature or morals, may, by analysis be resolved. And, it is the peculiar province of the philosophy of civil government, to ascer-

tain and reveal those laws, which control all the phenomena of civil society, in such a manner as to meet equally the wants of all; and produce the greatest good to the greatest number. The government in all its departments,—including the constitution, the laws, and the institutions, is most wisely constructed on the soundest principles of philosophy. It neither governs too much nor too little; and requires nothing more of any citizen, than to pursue his best interest, in harmony with the general good, by uniting both interest and duty.

The debates of the framers of the Federal Constitution; as well as the results of their deliberations, prove them sound philosophers, wise statesmen, and devout Christians. The American Constitution is not only profound and wise within itself; but it is wisely and usefully adapted to the wants, capacities, and rights of all classes and individuals, who are subjected to its control. It is worthy of notice, that the great law of stability, wherever we find it,—whether in the mineral, vegetable, animal, or moral kingdom, mainly depends on the wise relations and adaptations of things. Modern science has discovered that the perpetuity of the Egyptian pyramids, which have stood more than thirty centuries,—not only unimpaired, but constantly improving in durability, depends mainly on the wisdom of the architect, in selecting materials for their structure,—so well adapted to the climate of Egypt, that the longer they are exposed to the atmosphere, the more durable they become. And had they been erected in any other climate, they would, probably, long since have crumbled to dust. Comparative botany and anatomy reveal the same general law of adaptation in their respective provinces; and a similar rule prevails in moral science, as well as in every department of learning.

One of the most remarkable features in the American government, is its analogy to a pure system of self-government. Nations, as well as individuals, are governed by substantially the same moral principles of virtue or will, good or evil, right or wrong, justice or injustice; according to the moral excellence of the rule which they adopt as their standard. The truly wise man controls himself by right principles, right feelings, and right actions,—in accordance with the moral constitution, which the Creator has so kindly and bountifully bestowed upon him. The good man, who cultivates the salutary principles of self-government, first subjects all his powers, intellectual, moral, and physical, to the control of an enlightened and righteous conscience,—under the guidance of the Divine Will. Around this standard of moral excellence are rallied the intellectual powers, the moral feelings, the volitions, and the physical powers,—including the senses, the instincts, the appetites, and passions,—all marshaled in due subordination to each other; each occupying its legitimate sphere of usefulness; and discharging its own peculiar duties, for the promotion of the general good of all the associate powers; forming one beautiful, sublime, and pure embodiment of moral excellence, as found in the self-government of a wise, just and good man.

Guided by the light of history through all antiquity, we find that civil government has ever been found good, prosperous, and happy, in proportion as it has approximated to this standard of self-government. And, here is seen the vast superiority of the American economy, over all other governments; which is the great secret of its unparalleled success; and the main-spring

of American progression. It would seem that Heaven had reserved for American genius, the discovery and development of the great and sublime principle, that self-government must be made the basis of civil government, and national prosperity. Our fathers having discovered this important principle; and, conscious of its great excellence, and utility, they framed the Constitution in accordance with its spirit; which, in fact, is nothing more than a political chart; applying the principles of self-government to the government of the nation. In this new economy, these immortal patriots placed at the head of the government the constitution, the laws, and the judiciary; which control and supervise all the legal affairs of the nation; answering substantially the same purposes in civil government; as the conscience of the good man does in the great work of self-government. The object of American jurisprudence is justice and well-doing; and the office of an enlightened, righteous conscience is the same.

Next in subordination to this first and controlling law of national justice, is the legislative power; whose legitimate business consists in cultivating and aiding the national conscience in the administration of justice, by modifying, adapting, and improving the national jurisprudence, so as to meet the increasing and varying interests of a growing Republic. The analogy between the operations of the intellectual powers, aiding, enlightening, and improving the salutary government of conscience, in the wise and good man; and the official duties of legislation, in sustaining and promoting the national judiciary, is too clear and striking, to be overlooked by the most superficial observer; nor does the comparison end here. Not only does a well-regulated conscience, in self-government, answer to a sound and wise jurisprudence in the national government; while the intellectual powers and State legislation are harmonious in their personal and social labors; but we may trace a similar analogy between the will, which executes the mandates of conscience and the intellect,—upon the same principles as the American President,—in the just and rightful discharge of his duties,—executes the laws of the Union, in obedience to his official oath; which requires him to administer the laws, without negligence, violation, or perversion.

While the moral affections in man, in their legitimate sphere, under the control of the conscience, the intelectual powers, and the will, occupy by far the most extensive control in the jurisdiction of self-government; so, in the affairs of state, the great majority of the American people are governed more by the power of moral suasion, as expressed by public opinion,—founded on their evangelical religion, and the diffusion of useful knowledge, —than by the power of legal coercion. As the physical powers of man harmoniously aid and sustain the intellectual powers, the conscience, the will, and the affections of the well-disciplined man; so the physical resources of the country and the ligaments of commerce, nourish and bind together the body-politic with as much stability, success, and harmony, as self-government promotes the highest and best individual interests. On these principles is founded the American government; which has clearly revealed to the world the Republican principle, that a free, educated, and religious, people can govern themselves without the aid of kings or queens; and in the absence of royal aristocrats, or the pomp of nobility.

Unity of diversity has long been regarded as an elementary principle of social law. Those three significant Latin words,—"E PLURIBUS UNUM,"—which so gracefully adorn the American flag, are full of meaning; and contain volumes of sound philosophy, as well as a fundamental principle of national stability. The literal translation of this national motto, is well understood by every schoolboy, to mean,—"ONE FROM MANY:" or "*one nation formed from many nations*,"—but the more general meaning is truly a sublime thought. The American Union, both in fact and philosophy, is one nation; formed from all the civilized and Christian nations of the earth. It is the embodiment of all that is great and good,—excellent and useful,—wise and durable,—which has ever appeared in other nations;—together with all the improvements, which American morals, wisdom, and liberty could add. Here are found the republican principles, the moral excellence, the Bible religion, the pure jurisprudence, the elements of government, and the useful institutions, of all nations, which are worthy of being preserved.

The American people have emigrated only from civilized and Christian nations; and are composed only of such as are lovers of freedom. No tyrant, savage, or pagan, has ever been found among American emigrants. They are one in race, one in language, one in civilization, one in commerce, one in literature, one in morals, one in religion, one in interest, one in duty, and one in destiny. Unity of diversity is a rare excellence; but wherever it exists, it combines vastly more strength and durability,—than when there are no conflicting interests to be reconciled, or antagonistical elements to be combined, or discords to be resolved and harmonized; and although the unity of races has a few exceptions in the African and Indian population,—yet this diversity is so symmetrically harmonized in unity of principle, unity of interest, unity of duty, unity of feeling, and national unity,—that it is difficult to conceive of more permanent principles of national durability. This unity is the perfection of art, the ornament of literature, a fundamental law of civil society, and the great desideratum in international law.

Notwithstanding the unlimited freedom of the press, and liberty of speech; where every citizen can freely write, publish, and discuss all the measures of government; and criticise public men, and their measures; where a wider range of debate, and a much greater diversity of interests and principles exist, than in any other government; where all have equal rights and privileges; yet, after a full and fair examination of all these numerous topics, conclusions are reached, and decisions are made by the people and their public officers; in which, all finally acquiesce, and harmonize, except the rebellious few. And, after a full review of all the great questions of state, which have agitated the nation, for more than half a century, they are found to be merely questions of policy, as to the best method of administering the laws and government; where statesmen have entertained an honest difference of opinion as to the constitutionality, the legality, or expediency of political measures. No question has ever been seriously entertained as to the clear and fundamental principles of the government expressed in the constitution,—no voice has ever been heard in favor of abolishing the government, or for destroying a single principle of the fundamental law, except a few Southern rebels.

The public debates of the American

Congress, ever since the adoption of the Constitution, contain a greater range of thought,—more extensive research and force of logic, in relation to all the affairs of state, than can be found in the records and history of any other nation, —England not excepted. When any great question of national policy is raised, it undergoes a full and searching examination of both Houses of Congress, —aided by thousands of the ablest pens, —expressing public sentiment through the voice of the press, in every part of the country; while every citizen in the nation has access to the public prints, by the daily mail, which passes every man's door. After this discussion has been carried on, sometimes for years, by these hosts of eloquent debates and powerful reasons, both in Congress and out; and, after all the people have read both sides of the question, and all the truth has been elicited,—the question is finally decided, according to the weight of evidence, and in harmony with law, to the satisfaction of all.

By means of the liberty of speech, and the freedom of the press, America has clearly demonstrated the safety and utility of that elementary principle of a true republican government,--that truth never suffers by free and unlimited investigation. Here then, we find a great nation of thirty millions of people, scattered over a territory of more than three millions of square miles; all freely debating the affairs of state, from the Capitol of the country to every mansion, villa, cottage, hamlet, and log-cabin in the Republic,—where all are equally interested; a state of things every way calculated to produce division, discord, faction, and anarchy, according to the logic of Eastern governments; yet, in the American Union, where all talk and investigate, and where all directly or indirectly legislate, —every, and any question is finally settled to the satisfaction of all. Now, the principle, which controls all these political phenomena, is this;—there exists amid all this diversity, a unity of principle, of feeling, of interest, and of action, which so thoroughly pervades every bosom on all matters of importance: that, only give the people a full and fair opportunity to investigate, reflect, and act,—and they all remain the same,—"E Pluribus Unum,"—forming a beautiful and sublime embodiment of unity of variety.

American unity is so diffusive in its nature, that it is both individual and social,—national as well as local. It pervades the principles, the thoughts, the feelings, the volitions, the actions, the language, religion, literature, dress, manners, customs, and interests of all classes; extending through all the ramifications of society; and harmonizing all the laws into one grand system of jurisprudence. The American people have only one country, one government, one nation, and one common destiny.

Unlike all other nations, and as a safeguard against dissolution, the American Government is founded on the philosophical principles of the division of labor. Every citizen, within the national domain, has his peculiar work to perform, in conducting or sustaining the affairs of state. All national power originally belongs to the people,—all govern all,—and each governs, or is governed in his own individual and social sphere. Government power is philosophically divided into five general branches; the power conferred upon the towns, the power of the county,—the power of the State,—the power of the Republic,—and the popular power. The minutiæ of government, embracing the common affairs of individual and social life, are placed

under the supervision of the towns. These primary officers of government have the jurisdiction of the peace of community,—provide for the necessities of the poor,—regulate the educational interests, administer justice in all minor matters, and superintend generally such domestic concerns of state, as cannot, with propriety, be intrusted to individuals, or the higher officers of government. Town government is one of the main pillars of all well regulated nations; and, in America, it has been enlarged, improved, and perfected, —until it far excels all other republics; and is the chief corner-stone of the American Union. These little republics are the nurseries of the nation; where sound public opinion, republican principles, public improvements, and public men originate. The town was the first branch of government organized by the Pilgrim Fathers; and has ever remained inviolate.

The next important branch of popular government in the history of the American Union, is the power of the County. This department of state is composed of several towns; and was organized for the purpose of superintending and controlling such general and conflicting interests of the several towns as they cannot well manage themselves. In process of time, these counties became so numerous, their business so onerous, and their interests in some instances so conflicting, that State organizations were necessary. The power of the State is supreme over the towns and counties, in all matters conferred by the Constitution, which is the fundamental law of the land. The States, which compose the American Union, are supreme independent nations in all things; except so far as they have voluntarily surrendered their sovereignty to the supreme control of the Republic. The States, in the course of time, learned by experience, that their powers were inadequate in many respects, to carry out and enforce the popular will; and the people, therefore, organized the American Union, with such powers as could not well be exercised by the States, for the general protection and benefit of the whole body-politic. The national government, is not a mere confederation of States, but it is a Republic, a national unity,—and a free and sovereign nation, as much so, as the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Over all these several departments of united government, the people, in their sovereignty, exercise a supreme control, by improving and correcting each according to law. These several governments, in many respects, are independent of each other in the discharge of their respective duties; subject, however, to those laws of review which the counties have over the towns,—the States over the counties,—the federal government over the States, —and the people over the whole. By these general divisions of government, so wisely constructed upon the philosophical principles of dividing labor, the people are so completely surrounded and bound together by the network of law and government, that dissolution is impossible.

This salutary principle of dividing the labors of government into its separate and appropriate departments; while every organ of the public body performs its peculiar function, in harmony with each other, and the whole system,—in analogy with the vegetable and animal economy,—no where displays more wisdom and stability, than in the independence and union of Church and State. While the people have assigned to the State the temporal duties of government; and those matters which are under the control of legal

coercion and military force; they have, with equal propriety, reserved for the Church, — which is the nursery of an enlightened and sound public opinion, — the spiritual interests of community, and the power of moral suasion, under the united influence of learning and religion. Although, these two prominent departments of government move in different orbits; each having different spheres of usefulness; yet, their interests are the same; and, like the Siamese twins, live, feel, and act, for the mutual good and happiness of each other, in a wonderful existence, both individual and social, which never can be amalgamated nor separated.

It is the province of the American Church, to control by kindness, benevolence, and public opinion, the educational, moral, and religious interests of the country; while the State passes into permanent laws, such principles, as the good sense, morals, and wisdom of the people suggest; and as the interests of the country require. And while the power of the government is made to bear on the rebellious and disobedient few, in sustaining and promoting the best interests of the country, the learning of the schools, in harmony with the voice of the press, and the eloquence of the pulpit, are daily wielded with a moral power, in favor of the general good of all, and the spiritual interests of each individual,—vastly more effective than all the other powers of the nation.

The great mass of the American people are governed,—or govern themselves,—by sound principles and moral duties,—without the legal coercion of the State; and, hence it is, that the few cases of disobedience, which are corrected by the power of State, leave, comparatively, very little for the government to do, in controlling those temporal interests, which must be reached by moral influence alone. The great secret of maintaining a separate, and yet, a united Church and State; each having its peculiar duties and jurisdiction, —while both pursue the general and best good of each other, and of all the country,—depends upon the well known philosophy of a judicious division of labor,—and is well understood by the people generally. To build a watch skillfully and profitably, requires the skill of forty-three different trades; and the labor is divided between two hundred and fifteen different mechanics; each confined to his own peculiar department, in harmonious relations with all the others. By their united and separate labors, the surprising mechanism of a watch is produced, in the perfection of the art. A watch consists of nine hundred and ninety-two pieces; and forty-three different trades are employed in their construction. A chain, eight inches in length, has one hundred and sixty-five links; each containing three plates and two pins; making, in all, eight hundred and twenty-five pieces; and passes through fifteen hands, before it is finished,—embracing three trades, allowing five hands to each trade. So in the American Government; instead of the *one-man-power*, which controls nearly all other nations, the duties of government are divided by the people into numerous separate departments; while it is administered by thousands of different public officers; where each performs its own appropriate labors in harmony with all the others. And this union and independence explain the relation of Church and State,—and form one of the strongest bonds of the American Union.

One of the strongest ligaments of the American Union, is its wisely balanced powers. The division of both Federal and State Government into legislative, executive, and judicial

departments; each of which is again subdivided into several branches, in such proportions, and with such mutual and reciprocal checks upon each other, that no one or more of the public officers or departments of State, can subvert or corrupt the others; while all move on in their several orbits without any collision or disturbing forces; forming one beautiful, symmetrical, and harmonious whole,—is a government not found in any other nation, ancient or modern.

As an additional safeguard, our American Fathers, at a very early day, adopted the republican principle of rotation, or change in office. The abuse of long-continued power, seems to be a common failing of human nature. The corrupting influence of political power, both on rulers and subjects,—exposed as it is to all the frailties and temptations of public life; and the uniformity of its dangerous consequences, as attested in all history and all nations,—early suggested to the founders of our government, the divine principle, of frequently changing the officers of State. That an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure, is an elementary principle in the science of government, as well as in medical science. This republican principle, which is originally American, places it beyond the power of any public officer to mature and execute any treasonable plan within the short time of his continuance in office. No American President has ever held his station more than eight years; and the majority of them only four.

The limited period of senators, from two to six years; while the judiciary and others retain their power for limited periods, or during good behavior,—constitute a political organization, as free from dangerous innovation and rebellious treason, as can possibly be expected. And hence it is, that the American Government presents the only example in the history of nations, where no act of treason has ever been committed since the organization of the Republic; except the present servile rebellion, which will soon be subdued and punished. The Government is so wisely constructed, that no temptation to treason exists. The principle of official rotation, the abolition of feudal tenures, the prevention of noble titles, and the small salaries, merely sufficient for expenses with the best economy, are sufficient preventives against treason and corruption.

In addition to all these elements of national stability, we have the institution of free and universal suffrage The right of suffrage extends generally to all male citizens, who are twenty-one years of age, without any property qualification; and this liberal law is so equitably framed, as to allow all citizens and subjects, both male and female, who are excluded from the ballot-box, to be fully and fairly represented in every branch of both State and national Government. Nor should it by any means be overlooked, in estimating our invaluable rights of suffrage, that every voter can quietly repair to the polls, and deposit his vote, without any fear, or corruption,—after fully canvassing the comparative merits of the public candidates, and the measures submitted for his approval or rejection. As additional safeguards for the protection and purity of popular elections, where the majority rule, the fundamental law has secured the right of petition, the freedom of the press, and the liberty of speech.

America can boast of a jurisprudence, equal, in all respects, and superior in many, to any other nation. Her judi-

cial codes combine every salutary principle of law, ever known in ancient or modern states, worthy of being retained by a free people. And in addition to all these, American wisdom has adopted many laws of the first importance, which have not heretofore adorned the judiciary of any other people. One of the chief excellences of American jurisprudence, is its strict conformity to natural and moral law; which are the foundation of justice and natural rights. With such a wise adaptation of things, where the union of justice and equity, interest and duty, are the elements of jurisprudence, where the Government requires nothing more of any citizen, than to promote his individual interest, in harmony with the general good of all, we should expect to find precisely such a state of society as exists in the United States. The laws are made for the greatest good of the greatest number; in conformity with individual interests. without favoritism or monopoly.

No country can boast of so pure, so excellent, and so useful a system of land-law. Every American citizen has, or can have, a homestead of personal and real property, sufficient to secure to himself and family all the necessaries and comforts of life, with economy and industry; free from all feudal tenures; protected from the improvidence and misfortune of debt; and exempt from taxes,—except a few shillings for the expenses of State Every citizen, with one year's labor, can purchase of the government as good a farm of one hundred acres as the sun ever shone on. The unlimited right of owning property in fee, both personal and real, which descends equally to heirs, constitutes a system of jurisprudence, which is peculiarly an American institution. This American home-system forms one of the principal elements of national stability; where every man, woman, and child, has an interest in the soil, which no power on earth can filch from its happy owner. That country is safe,—doubly safe,—where the laws throw her tender and parental arms around every citizen and subject, from his embryo existence to the last quiet slumbers of the tomb; where the government and people are reciprocally bound together by the indissoluble ties of "Home, sweet home!" Such a system of law, says Hooker, "Has her seat in the bosom of God, and her voice is the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage; the very least as feeling her care; and the greatest are not exempt from her power. Both angels, men, and creatures, of what condition soever,—though each in different sort and manner,—yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

The physical structure of the United States bears on its face the most striking features of national unity and stability. Every foot of American territory, on land or water, mountain or valley, in city or country, is wisely adapted to the numerous and various wants of the people. The country seems to have been orginally designed by the Creator for the people who inhabit it, and the government which rules it. With an extent of territory, measuring three thousand millions of acres,—the largest national domain in the civilized world; where every acre of land can be tilled,—where every valley can be made an Eden,—where every mountain can be terraced with vegetation or worked for minerals,—where every morass can be cultivated and every yard of water profitably used for navigation, irrigation, or hydraulic purposes; with thirty millions of able-bodied, industrious ci-

tizens, to cultivate the soil, navigate the waters, work the mines, and conduct the manufactures,—how it is possible to imagine or even dream of the dissolution of the Union.

Nor is this all. This land of the beautiful, home of the brave, and country of the free,—extending from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west,—from the awful plunge of Niagara on the north, to the golden sands of California on the south,—in almost equal distances of two thousand miles each,—is nearly surrounded on all sides by navigable waters; with a sea-coast on the east, south, and west, of more than ten thousand miles; including the lake, and river coast on the north, rivaling that of the ocean. The whole interior of the country is conveniently divided, traversed, and intersected, by more than twenty-five thousand miles of navigable rivers, lakes, and gulfs; and five thousand miles of canals; together with more than ten thousand miles of railroads; all connected by good public roads, traversing every part of the country, passing every man's door, and accommodating every market.

All this extensive country is covered with a fertile soil,—carpeted with every variety of vegetation;—enriched with a salubrious climate above, and with inexhaustible resources of all kinds of valuable minerals beneath. The whole surface of the American Union is usefully, beautifully, and sublimely arched at convenient distances, with mountains and hills, gradually sloping from their lofty summits down their sunny sides, to the valleys between them; through which the great American rivers bear on their swelling bosoms the rich produce of the fertile soil,—amounting to more than one hundred and fifty millions of annual exports; with a much larger amount of imports; in a shipping of four millions of tonnage.

This vast extent of territory, embracing one-sixteenth of the whole land-surface of the globe; for the purposes of commerce and wealth, is most conveniently divided,—by two great ranges of mountains,—running from north to south,—into three great natural sections,—called the Atlantic slope, the Mississippi valley, and the Pacific slope. The Alleghany chain is more distinguished for its length than its height; and there is no tract of country in the world, that preserves the mountain character over so great a space, with so little elevation. Their mean height varies from two to three thousand feet; nearly one-half of which consists of the elevation of the mountains above their base; and the other, of the elevation of the adjoining country above the sea. Thus the country rises to this height, by an almost imperceptible acclivity from the ocean, at a distance of two or three hundred miles on the one side, and from the channel of the Mississippi, at nearly an equal distance on the other.

A gradual elevation of one thousand, or twelve hundred feet, upon a horizontal surface of two or three hundred miles, would give the surface of the country on the eastern slope, an average rise of from three to four feet in a mile; and from two to three feet on the western side; making due allowance for the height of the channel of the Mississippi above the sea. To this small degree of inclination, the people of the United States are indebted for their unparalleled extent of inland navigation. By the course of the Mississippi, and its branches of the Missouri, the Ohio, the Alleghany, and other tributary rivers,—in connection with the law above stated, vessels ascend over an inclined plane of between

three and four thousand miles in extent to the surprising elevation of nearly two thousand feet, without the aid of canals or locks.

The next great range of American mountains,—and, perhaps the most remarkable in the world, is the Rocky Mountains. This towering ridge, though, more elevated than the Alleghanies, is also more distant from the Mississippi on the east, and the Pacific on the west. From the Mississippi to the Pacific, in latitude forty degrees, is about fifteen hundred miles; and the Rocky Mountains, which crown this gradually swelling surface, rise,—with the trifling exception of some insulated peaks, to an elevation of about nine thousand feet. Now it is worthy of notice, that this height is about three times as great, as that of the Alleghanies; while the Mississippi, which is the common reservoir of the streams descending from both, is nearly three times further from the higher range, than from the lower; thereby forming nearly the same declivity on both sides of this immense basin, included between those two lofty ranges of mountains; and hence, the streams flowing from the Rocky Mountains are as easily navigated, as those coming from the Alleghanies.

In addition to all these remarkable facilities for navigation and commerce, the Mississippi valley forms a southern declivity, by which, it gradually descends from the high table-land of the centre of the continent, to the level of the ocean, on the Gulf of Mexico. From this table-land, which rises from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the sea, descend the great rivers of North America. Mackenzie's River, flows two thousand miles to the Northern Ocean. The St. Lawrence runs to the Atlantic on the east,—a distance of twenty-five hundred miles. The Mississippi, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico on the south, measures nearly five thousand miles,—including the Missouri as a branch. On the west of the Rocky Mountains, the descent to the Pacific is greater and more rapid; yet the Columbia River is navigable from the ocean to nearly its source; which rises near the origin of the Missouri on the opposite sides of the mountain.

From this general view of the physical structure of the country, it appears, that railroads and canals can be constructed from the Atlantic to the Pacific; or in any other direction, from one extremity of the national domain to another; with such slight and gradual elevations, as not to impede the course of a locomotive, or a canal boat, from one ocean to the other; with only a very few inclined planes or locks.

The numerous and lofty mountains of America, which so beautifully and usefully arch the surface of the country, are not only designed to please the eye and delight the heart with their sublime and enchanting scenery; but they are so many inexhaustible mountains of natural manure, to fertilize the valleys and plains below, for the sustenance and happiness of man. An erroneous opinion generally prevails, that the barren rocks and mountains of a country, are only so much waste territory, made in vain; and answering no wise purpose in the economy of nature; whereas, in truth, they are by far the most valuable portion of the earth's surface. For, over and above the rich mountain scenery they furnish,—together with their mineral wealth, the valuable animals, which inhabit them,—and the inexhaustible fountains of fresh water which they contain, for the supply of the seas, lakes, rivers, and springs of the coun-

try,—they provide the arable land with abundant fertility. No country in the world possesses such admirable proportions of mountains and plains in such surprising extent, as the United States of America.

It might easily be demonstrated, would our limits permit, that considering the present depth and superficial extent of the American soil, and the alluvium that covers it,—in connection with the quality and quantity of the mountain rocks, to supply the waste and deficiencies,—together with the numerous and inexhaustible fountains of water to irrigate the land,—the country will never fail in its fertility, with a civilized, educated and virtuous population, as dense as one to every quarter of an acre. It is an inspiring and pleasing theme of contemplation, to trace the indissoluble connection of causes and effects, which Providence has established between the physical geography of America and its people, in adapting the fertility of the soil to the numerous wants of the dense population; which seems designed to occupy it in a very few centuries. We know of no instance, in the works of creation, where more divine skill is displayed, than is found in the wise economy of balancing the action of all the minute causes of waste and supply; and rendering them conducive to the general good. This providential adaptation, no where appears in nature more strikingly, than in the provision made for forming and preserving the soil, which the liberal hand of the Creator has so kindly spread out over the surface of the earth. The geological student will not fail to notice, that this coat of vegetable mould, which consists of loose materials and minute particles, is easily blown away by the winds; and is continually carried down by the rivers into the lakes and seas. This law operates so uniformly, by removing the earth, not only in the form of sand and gravel, and sometimes large fragments of rocks; but its finer particles, suspended in the waters, tinge the rivers with the native color of the soil; so that its effects are obvious to every one in all quarters of the globe.

The quantity of earth thus removed from the soil by winds, snows, and rain; and carried down to the ocean by the rivers, varies according to circumstances. It has been computed in some instances, that the waters of a river in time of flood, contain earthy matter suspended in it, amounting to more than the two hundred and fiftieth part of its own bulk. By these admirably adjusted laws, the soil is continually diminished by removing its particles from higher to lower levels; until finally they are deposited in the sea, for the purpose of forming new islands, new continents, and new alluviums, for the future sustenance of man and beast; when a more dense population will inhabit the earth. To counterbalance this law of waste and change on the earth's surface, the Creator has so arranged the economy of nature, that the soil has remained the same in quantity and quality, ever since the earth has been inhabited by man; particularly in America, and other parts of the world; where the country has an abundant supply of rocky mountains.

These rocks are continually pulverized by the grinding machinery of nature, by the force of the winds, by the atmosphere, by the frost, by the undermining torrents that separate and carry off the materials, by volcanic action, and other causes; while the continued supply of these rocky particles are scientifically mingled with the valleys and plains, to supply the exhaustion caused by the constant

action of other laws, which waft and float the old soil to the oceans. Who can fail to admire this wonderful economy, where time is constantly at his work, pulverizing the flinty rocks; and, with his stalwart arms and shivering blows, is ever hewing down the cloud-capped mountains, for the sustenance of ungrateful man?

In all this physical structure of gradually arched mountains, and broad sinking valleys, cut and traversed by the numerous navigable rivers, which are fed from the mountains, and irrigate the valleys, he who fails to recognize the hand of the Great Architect, Who has so wisely and benevolently formed this extensive and rich territory, of the first and only free government known to history, must be madly determined in his infidelity. Thus, it would seem from the physical history of America, that it was designed only for one nation, one people, one race, one family,—all occupying one great farm, without any international divisions or barriers, never to be divided or dissolved.

On surveying the physical structure of the globe, we are at once impressed with a strong conviction, that the Creator has wisely formed the Earth into six grand divisions, for the habitation and comfort of man,—namely: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, and Oceanica. These several continents and islands are so separated and surrounded by oceans and seas, rivers and mountains, that no reasonable doubt can exist, that they were designed to be inhabited by different nations and races; and ruled by independent sovereignties; though mutually aiding and respecting each other; as brethren of the same great human family. These continents are cut in all useful directions by inland seas, rivers, and natural highways, for the facilities of commerce and national comity. These immense territories are fanned by different climates, more or less adapted to the improvement of health, wealth, and moral excellence; arched with lofty mountains, which drink in the dews of heaven; and after purifying them in the solitary recesses of their rocky bosoms, send the refreshing beverage in pearly brooks and meandering streams into the fertile valleys, for the sustenance of man and beast.

The strength of a nation depends upon the population,—their number and characters. The remarkable increase of the population of America, forms a new chapter in the history of the human family; and contains one of the most prominent elements of national stability. The first census of the United States, taken in 1790, shows a population of 3,929,328. The second census, taken in 1800, contains a population of 5,309,758. The third, in 1810, swells the number to 7,239,903. The fourth census, of 1820, amounts to 9,638,166. The fifth, taken in 1830, numbers 12,858,670. And the sixth in 1840, equals 17,062,566. The census of 1850, enrolls the surprising number of 25,000,000,—including the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory from Mexico: about 25,000,000 being whites, and the remainder are Africans and Indians. The first census contained 3,172,464 whites, 697,897 slaves, and 59,465 free colored persons. The whole number of American Indians, at the time of the first census, who then occupied the present territory of the United States, though it cannot be definitely determined, has been estimated at three millions: and, now, are probably reduced to less than two millions.

These facts show that the white population have nearly doubled every twenty years; while the Indians have

been continually diminishing; and the Africans only slowly increasing. The census of 1850 when complete, making the usual allowance for absentees, and the aboriginal inhabitants of the old and newly acquired territory, will contain nearly twenty-five million; embracing twenty million of whites, three million of slaves, and two million of Indians and free negroes, with the mixed races.

In doubling the population every twenty years, the usual allowance is also made for absentees, and an increasing immigration; which some years is found to be in the proportion of one for two births. The census of 1860, numbers in all the races, about 33,000,000; embracing about 25,000,000 of freemen,—nearly 4,000,000 of slaves; and over 1,000,000 of Indians. The population of the eleven confederate States amounts to 5,581,669 freemen; and 3,520,116 slaves. This deduction leaves 20,820,609 of freemen in the other States; and 1,641,541 of slaves. The population of the free States, amounts to 18,950,759. The free population of the thirteen slave States which are involved in the rebellion is only 7,657,395. This analysis of the present population shows the superior strength of the United States over the Confederate States.

Allowing the same rate of increase for the future:

In 1870, our population will be....	50,000,000
" 1890.....	100,000,000
" 1910.....	200,000,000
" 1930.....	400,000,000
" 1950.....	800,000,000
" 1970.....	1,600,000,000
" 1990.....	3,200,000,000

These data reveal the astounding fact, that in the short period of only one century and a half, the United States, which includes only about one sixteenth of the habitable globe, will contain more than three times the whole number of inhabitants which now occupy our earth. During this period, the United States, at its present rate of progression, will accomplish vastly more in the work of physical, political, literary, moral, and religious improvement, than the whole world has done for the last sixty centuries. Nor can the important fact be passed over in silence, that all this herculean work of individual, social, and national improvement, has been performed thus far by the Caucasian race,—the invincible descendants of Japhet; while the Indians,—the children of Shem,—have been constantly decreasing; and the Africans, the heirs of Ham, have been very slowly increasing.

These surprising facts in relation to American population, naturally lead us to investigate its causes and consequences. Political science is indebted to the unparalleled progress of the United States, for first clearly unfolding the true principle on which the multiplication of human beings depends. We now know with both mathematical and moral certainty, that a prosperous country, like the American Union, where all possess an abundance of fertile land, in allodial fee; where all are educated, and all possess every comfort of life, and all enjoy a free government, with equal rights and privileges; with unlimited physical and moral attainments,—not found in any other nation, — will double its population every twenty years

North and South America contain more than ten millions of square miles; and each square mile is capable of supporting more than five hundred persons; amounting to over five thousand millions of souls; a number five times larger than the present population of the globe. And, it is much more

surprising, that at the present rate of increase, including the whole population of America, this enormous number of inhabitants, will be occupying this country, within the short period of one century and a half, from the time of writing these lines in 1861.

If we divide the territory of the United States,—which now equals nearly three thousand million of acres, equally between the population of the year 1990, which, as we have seen, will be three thousand two hundred millions, it will give each inhabitant about one acre; which, after making all due allowances for water and waste lands, will be amply sufficient for their support, under a high state of cultivation.

In all probability, according to the present laws of human longevity, which prolong life in some instances, to one hundred and fifty years,—and in many cases to one hundred years,—there are infants now slumbering in the arms of American Mothers, who will live to behold and enjoy that day of wonders,—when the population of the American Union will exceed three thousand millions of souls; a number equal to three times the present inhabitants of the earth. Each one of this vast number can be supplied with a sufficient quantity of land; and ample sustenance from the soil, waters, and commerce of the United States; a density of population, by no means equal to some other countries in ancient and modern history.

We freely hazard the statement, though it may not, perhaps, escape the criticism of our transatlantic brethren,—that the American Union, in less than two centuries, will repeople and govern, directly, or indirectly,—in principle or in fact, the whole habitable earth. If the same ratio of increase continue for the short period of two centuries,—and we know of no reason why it should not,—the United States will fill the world with a population, sufficiently dense, to allow one person to every acre of land on the surface of the Earth. And, at the same rate of increase,—in five centuries,—a period less than one half the lapse of time since King Egbert ascended the throne of England,—the world will not be able to contain its inhabitants.

But all our apprehensions of the future, in relation to the supposed evils which may arise from a too dense population, are at once relieved, by considering other laws, which are designed to counterbalance these anticipated inconveniences. Laying out of view those great periodical calamities, which have, and may again depopulate the earth to a considerable extent, the union of natural and moral law will ever continue to furnish ample resources for the increasing numbers of future generations,—where they are permitted to operate freely. For, while on the one hand, the laws of nature, which are but the regular manifestations of the Deity Himself, are constantly employed in forming new islands and continents, and in enlarging the old ones, by the silent and progressive labors of alluvial deposits, volcanic action, and the coral; that are daily forming new homes for the residence of man and beast,—laws, which, for aught we know, may continue to operate, until the oceans and seas may become new continents of arable land, similar to those now inhabited by the human family;—at the same time the laws of moral science are equally industrious and effective; by constantly improving the social, political, moral, and religious condition of man; and thereby rendering a population more happy and virtuous, in proportion as its density increases.

It needs no argument to prove what

may already be regarded as well settled, in political economy,—that in proportion as individuals, as well as society, improve in moral excellence, in the same ratio, pride, war, vain-glory, luxury, prodigality, and useless consumption of wealth,—are diminished; and a virtuous and prosperous political economy is increased; thereby leaving a greater amount of productions for market, and additional means for their purchase; according to the continual increase of inhabitants to be supported. It is a lamentable fact in the moral history of our race, that the most squalid, intemperate beggar, who rolls daily in the ditches and sinks of vice, is the most expensive and prodigal consumer in community. And if we balance the columns of life's ledger, we find to our great surprise, that this miserable victim of vice, during a life of three score years and ten, has consumed, including a fair compensation for his worse than wasted time,—and the principal and interest of funds actually expended—the sum of fifty thousand dollars,—an ample fortune for any man. But the worst feature in the history of vice is, that the property thus expended is actually consumed and destroyed, as effectually as if devoured by fire; so that no one is benefited, but many are injured, and the miserable, intemperate, vicious pauper is ruined.

This social law, of course, must gradually lead to migration from the American Republic to every part of the earth, for room and sustenance; who will carry with them their American blood, their language, their republican government, their evangelical religion, their arts, sciences, literature, and American institutions; and in the course of two centuries,—a period of about one-sixth of the national existence of Rome,—Asia, Africa, Europe, America, and Oceanica will become the homes of our children and their descendants.

History is quite uniform in its testimony, that nearly all social, physical, intellectual, moral, political, and religious improvements, spring from the reciprocal influence of a dense population; and from the general diffusion of useful knowledge; and commerce, wealth, power, science, and learning, all follow in the train of emigration, and a dense population.

Who then can calculate the state of society two centuries hence, when the English language will be, probably, spoken and written throughout the world? When all Asia, Africa, Europe, America, and Oceanica, will be bound together by the bands of seas, lakes, rivers, canals, railroads, telegraphs, and the more powerful ligaments of commerce, interest, liberty, and moral principle! When the mountains of all nations will be terraced with agriculture, cottages, and villas! When the deserts and morasses will be converted into fertile fields and meadows! When the temples of freedom, science, and religion, shall pierce the heavens with their glittering spires, in every section and town of the habitable earth.

Should any one suspect these statements to be mere drafts on the imagination, he may readily quiet his fears, by examining the history of the American Union, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Let him pause and consider well the gigantic success of this young Republic, in numbers, wealth and learning; as well as in social, political, and moral improvements. Let him examine his arithmetic, which requires all its powers in estimating the unparalleled prosperity of this model nation of the world,—and then say what earthly power can stop its progress, short of the full enjoyment of all these future realities.

It has long been considered a well settled principle in political science, that the increase of population is always in proportion to the physical, political, literary, social, and religious prosperity of the people. And if we apply this rule to the United States, as doubtless we may, it shows the American Republic in advance of all other nations in civilization and national glory.

The American Union has now enjoyed a national existence of eighty-five years, since 1776. During all this time, the nation has never been involved in foreign war, except in a few cases of necessary self-defense; nor has the country ever been distracted by civil war among its own citizens,—except the present servile rebellion of a few slaveholders, which will readily be put down. This cannot be said of any other nation, ancient or modern, in any part of the globe, during the first eighty-five years of national life. And so long as America continues her policy of strict neutrality, and international justice, this element of stability will insure the future success of the national Union. The ravages of war have destroyed more than eight-tenths of all the nations, which have fallen since the origin of human society. It has been calculated by the learned, that the expenses of all the wars recorded in history,—including principal and interest,—if equally divided among the present inhabitants of the earth,—allowing them to number one thousand million,—would give each person a dividend of more than one hundred thousand dollars. And if we add to this the property destroyed, and other losses,—to say nothing of the many million of valuable lives lost, it would give a dividend of more than one thousand dollars to every human being on earth. And yet the three defensive wars,—the revolution, the last war with Great Britain, and the Mexican war, together with the Indian conflicts in which America has been necessarily involved in self-defense, form but a very small fractional part of this enormous sum.

With a navy which has successfully tried titles with the mistress of the seas; with an educated, citizen soldiery, of more than five million,—every one a swordsman, a fatal shot, or an able general; with military schools, which annually educate, at the public expense, hundreds of men, of the first order of talent; many of whom are capable of leading an army to victory, against a Napoleon, a Wellington, or a Washington; together with ample munitions of war,—in a Republican government, where every citizen is freely intrusted with arms, both in war and in peace,—there is nothing to fear from foreign invasion, or internal rebellion.

The decentralization and equal diffusion of the government through every part of the nation, is another invaluable element of national durability. The centralization of government within the walls of the capital, has ever been one of the most fatal rocks on which nations have been wrecked. It ruined Nineveh, Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Poland; and has frequently dethroned and beheaded the sovereigns of England and France. The old, but false motto of the "Eternal City,"—"That all the world was Rome, and Rome was all the world,"—has ever been the ruling principle of tyrants. The centralization of all national power, and national institutions, at the court and capital of the nation, is the crushing evil of monarchical governments. Such a policy leaves the remote parts of the country without protection, without improve-

ment, and without representation; and, of course, the citizens soon lose all attachment to a government, which treats them with such cold neglect. England learned this lesson under the tyranny of James the Second; and wisely reformed. France has opened her eyes to its fatal consequences a few years since; and the tyrants of Europe are now preparing to discuss the question with the people, sword in hand, with the arguments of cannon. The American Fathers foresaw this national evil; and, wisely rejecting this aristocratic policy, from the beginning, pursued a system of decentralization, — by equally diffusing the blessings of government through every vein and artery of the body-politic; freely flowing and circulating from the heart of the nation, at the capital of the country, to every extremity of the whole system. Government power is so generally and equally divided among the numerous public officers, that every citizen partakes equally of its protection and benefits; however near or distant from the public capital. And so equally, justly, and democratically, are the blessings of government distributed through every part of the country, that no citizen, however great or humble, is dwarfed by distance, or magnified by nearness; while the government is sufficiently central to act as the mainspring, in moving the whole national machinery.

One of the strongest ligaments of national stability, is wealth, founded on the equal right of freely acquiring and enjoying property. Wherever this principle is equally diffused among the people, there all have a common interest to be protected from ruinous innovations; and crushing disunion. The political economy of America differs from all other nations. It creates no overgrown or aristocratic fortunes; grants no monopolies or hereditary offices; but gives every citizen an equal dividend in the benefits of government; and allows all freely to enjoy the rights of property. The consequence of this system is, that the whole nation constitutes a kind of partnership or firm; in which every one invests his capital or labor; and draws his dividend, sharing in profit and loss. The capitalists of Wall street, of Chesnut street, and of the country generally, invest their funds in factories, lands, commerce, produce, mines, canals, railroads, shipping, and stocks, in every section of the Union; while the inhabitants perform the labor, cultivate the soil, work the factories, and dig the mines; and thus render the union of capital and labor equally productive to all parties. These interests are all linked together by the railroads, canals, rivers, oceans, lakes, and public highways of the country; constructed and navigated, not exclusively by the government, as in the eastern continent,—but by the labor and funds of the people; who are bound together by the indissoluble ties of individual and common interest.

Although but few large fortunes, like Astor, Girard, and others, are acquired in America; yet all have, or can have competent livings; and in many instances secure ample fortunes. So intimate and sensitive are these commercial ligaments and pecuniary ties, that the failure of a State to pay interest,—the loss of a vessel, or the bankruptcy of an individual, is felt hundreds and thousands of miles distant, in various sections of the nation. Thus the benefits of the Union yield a daily pecuniary dividend to every citizen; which could not be realized without it. To this portrait of American wealth, it is only necessary to add the inexhaustible riches of the public lands and

mines; with an annual revenue of fifty million of dollars,—more than sufficient to meet all the expenses of government, in time of peace; without taxing the people, or incurring a national debt. That a nation of thirty million of inhabitants, occupying a territory of three thousand millions of acres,—sustaining a commerce not surpassed by any country, and equaled but by few,—should be carried on harmoniously and successfully; with an average annual expenditure of less than one hundred millions of dollars, —less than the annual cost of the British Government in the support of the Royal Family,—is a political wonder in the history of nations.

No country equals America in its facilities for the acquisition of wealth. Every youth, both male and female, by industry, virtue, and economy, can acquire an ample fortune, a liberal education, or both. In this extensive country, embracing so many states and territories, with an annual inland commerce of more than one thousand million of dollars,—more than twice the amount of the foreign commerce of the nation,—every American youth, by various branches of industry, can save from his earnings, annually, besides his necessary expenses, from one to three hundred dollars a year; an income which, with its annual profits and interest, in the course of a life of ordinary longevity, is an ample fortune of itself for any man. This can be done by agriculture, mechanical labor, mining, commerce, merchandise, school teaching; by literary pursuits, by the learned professions, and by official stations; all of which afford nearly equal opportunities for the attainment of wealth and distinction. The pursuits of industry, professional life, literary productions, the navy, the army, the State, and the Church, all throw open their doors to a laudable ambition and useful competition; where all have an equal share of success. Every American mother rocks her infant babe, with equal hopes of his becoming a future president of the United States, a general in the army, a commodore in the navy, a man of wealth, a distinguished statesman, a profound jurist, a skillful physician, an eminent scholar, or a Doctor of Divinity.

American Literature, using the term in its broadest sense, is another distinctive feature of the American Union, peculiar to itself; differing widely from all other nations, and, like all other American institutions, is founded on intrinsic excellence, and practical utility. Instead of founding a few universities and colleges, and making a few eminent scholars, which has ever been the policy of European nations,—the United States very early adopted the wiser and better policy of creating cheap and free schools in the several districts of each town, for the education of every citizen,—in addition to their universities, colleges and other seminaries of learning. In these primary schools, every child is or may be educated, until he has acquired all the elements of a sound, practical education, sufficient to qualify him for any business, profession, or situation in life. Here the children are early taught to love and obey their parents, their country, and their God; and govern themselves and others, by the all-powerful law of moral suasion. There is no nation on earth, where the vernacular tongue is universally spoken with so much purity and uniformity; and, where useful knowledge is so universally diffused through all classes. These schools, numbering in all more than three hundred thousand,—including common schools, family schools, select schools, academies,

colleges, universities, and all other institutions of learning; in which more than one-third of the American population of thirty million are constantly educated, form the strong bulwark of the country, and the principal element of national stability. Most of these schools and institutions of learning have libraries and philosophical apparatuses, sufficient for all useful purposes; with a permanent fund of more than two hundred million of dollars, to sustain them from its annual income. In these institutions, are taught the same arts and sciences, the same politics, morals, and religion; forming a literary unity throughout the Republic. If a three-fold chord cannot be easily broken, surely a thirty million chord of educated and free citizens never can be sundered. America is the world's university,—the common school of nations,—the only institution on the globe, where the principles of human liberty are rightly understood and correctly and freely taught to all, who wish to learn, without money and without price.

After all these indissoluble and heaven-born bands of National Union, were any stronger ligaments necessary to secure the future stability of the government, they are found in the democracy of the people. One of the most distinguishing features between America and all other nations, is her republican democracy. Unlike the unbridled, savage democracy of anarchy, and uncivilized nations, which allows all to do as they please,—rule or ruin; American democracy,—composed of the pure elements of virtue, education, liberty, equality, fraternity, benevolence, reciprocity, law, government, progression, morals, and religion,—makes superiors condescending, equals courteous, and inferiors respectful; and binds together all classes, with the ties, of equal rights, founded on mutual forbearance, reciprocal concession, and the greatest good of all.

Progression is the pole-star of the nation. The motto of the American Government has ever been,—"ONWARD." This sacred principle has never been departed from since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is the genius of American progression, to distinguish between destructive innovation, and useful improvement. The former is satisfied with reckless change, regardless of permanent utility, and the general weal, while the latter delights in the general good of all, and perseveringly aims at perfection. By this principle, no valuable acquisition is lost or impaired; but holding fast to the good already established,—supplying deficiencies, and refusing only what is wrong,—the utility of the past is symmetrically united with the salutary reforms of the future, in a beautiful and sublime unity.

The social relations of the United States are an additional guarantee for the stability of the Union. More than one-half of American citizens within the United States, are the children of the New England, the Virginian, the New Jersey, and the Pennsylvanian fathers; who, scattered in every part of the nation, are connected with the white population by marriage, and other social relations; and all are so intimately bound together by the ties of friendship, consanguinity, and interest,—that it would be difficult to find one in the whole Republic, who could, if he would, strike a blow at the government, without stabbing to the heart, his father or mother, brother or sister, child or servant, friend or lover.

The numerous and indissoluble ties of social intercourse which bind together American society, furnish ample security for the future stability of the

Union. The people of the United States are the first nation in history where all speak the same vernacular language. The fallen States of antiquity, were ruined in a great measure by the conflicting interests of different races, languages and dialects. And wherever this state of society exists in any nation, the same discord, misunderstanding, jealousy, faction, and national ruin prevail. Fortunately for America, the English language has ever been the prevailing and dominant tongue throughout the country. It is the only idiom for the transaction of public business and for the administration of justice; and is the only language in which public records and laws are recorded. Through this universal channel of unity, the people of all classes can freely communicate their thoughts and feelings, without misapprehensions or the imperfections of translations.

It has been estimated with as much accuracy as the nature of the case will admit, that the whole number of newspapers, periodicals, and tracts, issued daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, in various sections of the United States, on a fair average, would give one weekly periodical print in every town in the country; supposing each town to contain two thousand inhabitants. If we add to this estimate the thousands of literary works, which are daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly appearing in volumes,—the whole catalogue of public prints and bound volumes, would give a dividend of one to every five inhabitants throughout the nation; who can read them in the English language. These literary ligaments are the strongest ties of social union,—which can bind a people together. Educated in the same schools, academies, colleges, and seminaries,—speaking and writing the same language—reading the same papers and books,—all advocating the same pure literature, sound government, just laws, equal rights,—moral conduct, and devout religion; the people present to the world a political anomaly, a national unity of principles, feelings and actions, which never has been found in any other country.

With a view of strengthening the American Union,—and drawing the chords of national affection still closer, —the government has established a post-office system, which brings daily to every man's door, the news of all parts of the world; aided by telegraph connections, which furnish all necessary information in advance of the mail, every hour of the day. Such a system of social intercourse, where a nation of thirty million of people, scattered over a territory of three million of square miles,—can converse with each other daily through the mail, the press, and more than thirty thousand miles of telegraphs, with the rapidity of lightning, leaves no room for disunion or dissolution.

In addition to all these social and national ties, the American people who are educated, and eminently social in their thoughts, feelings, volitions, and actions, are constantly associating with each other on terms of respect and equality; where every one is appreciated according to his moral worth,—without caste or aristocratic distinction,—mingling in their families, in their neighborly parties,—in their religious worship,—in their literary, political, and benevolent meetings; traveling in every part of the country,—meeting together in their innocent amusements, and schools of learning; while all of these relations and associations operate as so many cords of love and friendship to strengthen and perpetuate the national Union.

The American Union was organized in a spirit of compromise and conciliation,—upon the principle of mutual forbearance and reciprocal concession, for the individual and general good of all; and on these principles the government has ever been wisely conducted. This republican government never requires the sacrifice of compromising the principles of the Constitution; by confounding right and wrong, by infringing on natural rights, and by doing injustice to the lowest subject; but confines compromises, as it justly should, to those minor differences; which arise from a choice of the best ends, and the best means for obtaining them; so as to carry out and enforce the principles of the Constitution and laws.

It has ever been regarded as no ordinary element of stability in any government, that the people voluntarily and habitually control themselves by the sound principles of moral science. It has frequently been remarked by unprejudiced, intelligent foreigners, who have travelèd in America, that the moral institutions of the country,—including the Sabbath, the marriage contract, the temperance enterprise, the general diffusion of useful knowledge, the charitable societies for the poor and unfortunate, have become so common and familiar, and have reached such a degree of eminence, that they have almost become a second nature to the people. The cause of temperance has so generally diffused itself through all classes of society, that you may travel from one extremity of the nation to the other, without meeting a squalid beggar, or a staggering drunkard. The domestic relations of American society are held in such profound veneration; and the Christian Sabbath is so sacredly regarded, that should a general law be enacted abolishing them, by any future tyrant, the number of families and marriages would not be diminished; nor the sanctity of the Sabbath disregarded. Wherever misfortune overtakes a human being,—no matter who he is, or where he came from, he finds a well-regulated hospital at hand to relieve his distress, and supply his wants.

America is the world's asylum, and the home of the friendless! Here the persecuted, the oppressed, and the disconsolate of all nations, find a happy home—a safe retreat from tyranny. Here the liberty-loving exi es of Jerusalem, Greece, Rome, Poland, Hungary, and Ireland, find a balm for their wounds, which they have received in battling for freedom's cause,—here they find a cordial for all the fears and frowns of despots.

But the top-stone, the crowning arch of this sublime structure, which binds together this national edifice with indissoluble union and durability, is the Christian religion. American religion, like all other American institutions, differs from other nations, ancient or modern, in many important particulars. It is truly the religion of the Bible. The pure principles of the Christian religion, are substantially the same in all civilized nations. But it has been the misfortune of all nations, except America, to commence their national existence with Paganism. And, although, most of them still remain pagans,—yet it is to be regretted, that many of these nations, who have abandoned heathenism, and embraced the Bible, have unfortunately retained too much of the alloy of paganism, in form or substance. But, it will ever be the boast of America, in humble gratitude and dependence on the Great Master of Salvation, that no American citizen ever bowed the knee to Baal,—no pagan temple was ever erected on American soil. And although Ameri-

can religion is above all civil law, in matters of conscience; and all religious sects, which do not interfere with the rights of others, are freely tolerated; yet all religious associations embrace substantially the same Bible doctrines,—one eternal, all-powerful, wise, benevolent, glorious and just God,—the free agency and immortality of man,—salvation through Christ,—the resurrection of the dead,—and the final judgment and general retribution; with other kindred principles of gospel faith,—in harmony with moral science. The motto of every American is,—

> "Our country, may she ever be right!
> But, right or wrong,—our country!"

The American Union can never fall, except by the quintuple crime of treason, fratricide, matricide, infanticide, and suicide,—a compound felony, as yet unknown in heaven, earth, or hell. Surely a nation of such providential and marvelous history,—constructed upon the wisest principles—must be safe; where the greatest diversity is combined in the most perfect unity; where every power has its just and equal balance; while the labors of government are discreetly and safely divided between the people and their public officers, equally diffused throughout the Republic: where the only object of the government is the general weal, and the greatest good of all; a national Union, founded on sound law, pure morals, and the Bible's religion; in a land where civil and aggressive war has never been known: in a country where every facility for the acquisition of wealth, learning, fame, and happiness, are freely offered to all; where a free and happy people are indissolubly united and bound together by every social tie of interest, affection, virtue, and bliss; where the laws of society, in all their relations, adaptations, excellences, and utility, are understood and obeyed; where justice is the only test of right, and moral excellence is the only standard of merit. Such a government, embracing so many principles of national stability never can fall, until it is dissolved by the "Wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

That the American government has imperfections, and needs improvement, is not necessary to deny; and were it otherwise, it would be Heaven, and not the American Union. And it is equally true, that it is the best government the world has ever seen; and contains more excellence and utility, and more principles of national stability, than all the other governments of ancient or modern times. Its value is beyond all computation or human estimate. Its durable support is found in the heart of every freeman, every patriot, and every lover of humanity on the globe; and its durability is unmeasured by the flight of years, or the dateless eras of futurity.

To think of dissolving such a government, for weal or woe, would be the height of madness and folly, as well as universal ruin to all. Suppose the Union dissolved,—who in the whole Republic would be in the least benefited? or who in the whole Union would not be injured?

Who could wish to survive the ghastly, bleeding, groaning, expiring corse of his country? How would you divide the territory of three thousand million of acres, in which all the inhabitants are tenants in common? How would you divide the salubrious atmosphere, the broad seas, the wide rivers, the expanded lakes, the sublime cataracts, the mineral waters, and the sweet gushing fountains? Where can you find a court, except in Heaven's high chancery, which has jurisdiction to dissolve this partnership of thirty

million of freemen,—and close up the business of the firm, justly and satisfactorily to all the parties concerned? What dismal, ill-fated characters shall express the equation or proportion for dividing thirty millions of husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, friends, relations, and lovers? What doomed figures can be selected from the whole universe; which would consent to stand as the exponent, for the dividend each citizen should have in the graves of our common ancestors, and the bones of our heroes? Give us the arithmetic of each citizen's dividend in the ashes of Washington and his generals! What American Judas,—what human demon would dare to annihilate the model government of this world,—and, for aught we know, of other worlds,—and then meet in a future existence, the frown,—the withering scowl of cold contempt,—from Washington and his heroes? Who could endure, for a single moment, the finger of scorn,—the curse of God, and of all creation, emphatically saying, "*That is the wretch, who dissolved the American Union!*" Dissolve the Union! Perish the thought before High Heaven! Never think of it,—until the sun, moon, and stars shall be turned to darkness,—and rush madly from their orbits,—wandering rayless, and trackless through infinite space! Dissolve the Union! For what purpose? For good, or evil? For evil? Never,—until the last saber shall be shivered to atoms,—and the heart of the last American shall cease to beat? For good? Impossible,—until it shall be necessary to light a taper at noonday to improve the light of the blazing sun,—or dip an oar to hasten the plunge of Niagara, or wave a lady's fan to increase the fury of the tornado!

THE SERAPH GIRL.

AN INDIAN TALE BY AN INDIAN CHIEF

CHAPTER I.

THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind!
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the Solar Walk or Milky Way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has giv'n,
Behind the cloud-top't hill, a humble heaven;
Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd,
Some happier island in the wat'ry waste;
Where slaves, once more, their native land behold,
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.
To be contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

I AM an aged oak, seared in the leaf, but sound at heart; and the bleak winds of more than a hundred winters have whistled through my branches.

This old, red, and mortal casket, measuring seven feet in height, weighing two hundred pounds, and well proportioned, contains a young, white, and immortal spirit, destined, as I humbly hope, for an eternity of bliss. This large old pate, of high front and broad temples, which has been pelted by the storms of a thousand moons, and has been a target for thousands of tomahawks and arrows, is still sound as a nut; and contains a soul clear as the sun, and calm as the breast of the lake, when the loud winds are hushed in silence.

My long and flowing locks, which have been the sport of winds and waves through field, flood, and flame, for more than a century; once black, as a raven, but now blanched with the frosts of ages, remain thick and firm, as in the heat of youthful blood. My large, good-natured, black eyes, which, long time ago, could measure the dimensions of a humming-bird or butterfly through the distance of two hundred yards, are now dimmed with a good old age, and no better than a white man's vision.

My high, broad, and tawny cheeks, which have been so frequently and so sweetly kissed by Lady Washington, and her revolutionary sisters, as tokens of respect for my deeds of daring in the battle-field, have lost their youthful charms; and are now covered with the scars of war, and the wrinkles of anxious care. My broad shoulders, which, in the day of my hunting glory, could bear an old buffalo to my wigwam, over miles of vale and mountain, are now satisfied with the weight of my bow and quiver; together with my scalping-knife, saber, pipe, horn, rifle, and tomahawk, suspended on each side. These two brawny, tawny, and horny hands, have never been stained with innocent blood; nor have they ever drawn a bow, except in liberty's cause.

My trusty blade, a present from the brave Kosciusko, has scalped hundreds in fighting for American Liberty; and still thirsts for the blood of tyrants. These large athletic limbs have stood sentry over the immortal Washington, while sleeping in his tent; and have bounded like an antelope over hill and dale, through flood and flame, with the speed of a hundred miles between the rising and setting sun, to fight for the pale faces, in their battles for freedom. My cap, made of the purest gold, and plumes of the richest feather, were a present from my good Lady Washington; as a tribute of respect for dashing out the brain of that tory Indian; who so sacrilegiously and cowardly fired at her husband, while on his knees under a forest tree, devoutly invoking the aid of the Great Spirit, on the eve of battle. My keen old Damascus saber, which has been wielded in the wars of many past centuries, by the hands of the best Jewish, Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman heroes; and once the favorite blade of Cæsar, was presented to me by General Washington, as a token of gratitude for saving his life in the heat of battle.

My war-robe — a large Cashmere shawl—presented by that great and good man, General Lafayette, which now drapes this mortal body from my shoulders to my leggins, has more than once been shared in its ample folds with Washington, Kosciusko, and Lafayette; in sheltering them from the snows that drifted over them in the battle-field; while they slumbered together as quiet and happy as babes in a mother's arms; under the watchful care of myself, and my braves, on the eve of battle. On this rich and beautiful purple robe, which cost my warm-hearted benefactor one thousand dollars in Europe,

manufactured to order, are recorded in letters of gold, my name, my age, my battles, and heroic deeds; all embroidered by the delicate fingers of the Seraph Girl; and my leggins and moccasins were worked with porcupine quills by the same attenuated hands.

My jewels, of great value and beauty, now glittering in my ears, adorning my cap, neck, and fingers, are presents from the Vernon Family; for protecting them in the wars. This crimson scarf, which girts my loins, was imported from the best shop in Paris, as a present from Alice Vernon.

But the richest gift of all my friends, and that which I prize above all price, is this little Bible, of gilt cover and golden clasp; a present from the unfortunate Seraph Girl; for saving her life in infancy; as related in the sequel of my story. This boon from Heaven, by a seraph's hand, swells my warm and deep bosom with a higher and purer pride, than all the treasures of earth. It first taught me the good way to the Spirit Land. The first penitential tears that ever rolled down these furrowed cheeks, were shed, on hearing my beloved Alice read from that sacred book the melting story of Calvary; when the Son of the Great Spirit died on the mountain for the poor red man of the New World. This priceless treasure has laid in my bosom, its only alcove, —where the snow-white hand of Alice first placed it, as an amulet for my heart; and as a sacred memento of that seraph, who gave it, as my guide to her heavenly home; where the red men and the pale faces are of the same color.

This time-worn body is still animated by a large republican heart, hanging in the right place; embracing in its benevolence the greatest good of all. Born on the same day with Washington, I have fought by his side in all his wars; and fell by the side of the brave Harrison, in his hard and well fought battles with the British. I have defended the red man, when oppressed by his brothers; and have fought more than one hundred pitched battles for human freedom; in which I have received as many deep-gashed scars.

Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, in which I served as the chief of my army of braves, I was unanimously chosen Mountain Chief of all the North American Tribes; which office I still hold for the purpose of maintaining peace and order; and for the civil and religious improvement of my unfortunate and perishing people. For the last half century my time has been principally devoted to traveling and learning; under the tuition of the most learned professors of the pale faces. I read, speak, and write fluently, all the languages of the white and red man; and have made myself familiar with the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe and America.

My granite mansion, carved in one of the brows of the Rocky Mountains, has been the progressive work of many centuries; and is far more spacious, better finished, and richer furnished, than the White House at Washington. This lofty granite mountain, overlooking the valley of the Mississippi on the east, and the Pacific ocean on the west; with a broad and extensive view of the mountain range sloping to the south. was selected by my predecessors, at a very early day after the fall of the Pyramids in Paradise, as the capital of the North American Tribes; and as the residence of the principal chief,—called the "MOUNTAIN CHIEF." It is a palace of unparalleled beauty and sublimity in natural scenery; and has no equal as a place of safety for national archives; affording the most extensive vision; where the watch-fires

of the surrounding tribes, blazing from the mountains, hills, and valleys, in the dim distance of leagues, can be distinctly viewed for the purposes of war or peace.

From time immemorial, the glittering dome of my mountain castle, towering high above the clouds, has been used as an observatory; where our astrologers have watched the stars, and measured the heavenly bodies, with a skill and accuracy that might well make a pale-faced astronomer blush. On the top of this time-worn dome, the American flag has proudly floated in the mountain breeze, ever since the declaration of Independence. Here in this romantic retreat, accessible only by one flight of stairs, winding spirally from the base of the mountain to the table lands surrounding the palace; entered only through a dark cave, as yet never discovered by mortal eyes, except the mountain chiefs; through which no person is ever admitted, or discharged, except blind-folded, under the guidance of a sworn, tried, and faithful brave, who officiates as door-keeper, I have lived more than a century. My principal medium of communication with the chiefs of the American tribes, is, by carrier doves: an art well known in Indian history for centuries before the emigration of our fathers to America.

My library is extensive, and selected from all languages, ancient and modern; comprising all the principal works which gold can purchase. My mansion is provided with a philosophical apparatus, of every variety; and furnished with musical instruments of the best tone; and adorned with paintings and statues of the most distinguished masters. My daughters have been well educated, in the best European and American schools; and are not surpassed in beauty, learning, accomplishments, and moral excellence, by any of the pale-faces. My sons are familiar with science; and every branch of modern learning, and well qualified for the field, for the Church, or the State.

I was first converted to Christianity by the instructions of the Seraph Girl, soon after her emigration to Paradise; though I had for a long time previous enjoyed the spiritual advice of Father Paul, a Moravian missionary, and other eminent divines. After the death of Alice, under the instructions of Father Moses,—my pale-faced chaplain, a minister of eminent learning and great purity, I have made it my first and great duty, to learn the principles of moral science, and Bible religion. I have lived to see my family all embrace Christianity; and worship at the same altar, in humble reverence before the God of battles.

My beloved wife—Snowdrop—a white chiefess, and an Indian Queen, by birth, is a descendant from the Manden Tribe; and never was surpassed in beauty and moral excellence by any female, except the Seraph Girl; who was of the same age. Since the death of Alice, my dear wife has been my counsel in war and peace; and my comfort in prosperity and adversity. In her youthful vigor, her snow-white skin, rosy cheeks, and ruby lips, contrasted with her mild, large, and searching black eyes; with long raven tresses, gracefully curling on her white neck, and large swelling bosom; surmounted with a queenly cap, sparkling with gold and glittering with jewels; supported by a well-proportioned form, standing six feet in moccasins; adorned with a rich silk dress, Cashmere shawl, and other drapery of equal quality and good taste,—form a female figure unequaled in beauty, ornament, and excellence; excepting her most intimate

friend, the Seraph Girl; by whom she was converted to Christianity.

Her renowned tribe, called "The polite and friendly Mandens," have long been known in Indian history, among the native children of the American Forest, in the vast regions of the North-west, in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains,—far beyond the reach of the influence of the European pale faces; where they have existed for centuries beyond the memory of man. They were a small tribe, living in a fortified village, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, where they cultivated the arts and sciences; enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of a respectable civilization; and were distinguished for their refinement of manners and morals.

They far excelled all the American tribes, in the beauty and elegance of their person; colored with every shade of complexion, between the usual copper color of the North American Indians, and the clear, beautiful, lovely, and pure white, of the best European blood. These surprising people were the descendants of the southern colony of Indian emigrants, whose ancestors, at an early day, emigrated from Paradise, soon after the great battle of the Lake, in the first century of the Christian era, and settled near the Rocky Mountains, on the eastern side, in the North-west Territory. During a long series of centuries, surmounting the crushing difficulties of the dark ages by their advanced civilization, they were able to defend themselves and their property against the roving and more ferocious neighboring tribes, which surrounded them on all sides; until, within a few years past, when the small-pox and the ravages of war finally overpowered and destroyed their national existence; leaving only a few, who are now scattered and associated with other tribes.

From this tribe, at the close of the revolutionary war, in one of my tours to the Rocky Mountains, I selected Snowdrop, the most beautiful, amiable, and talented white girl of all her tribe, and espoused her at the age of sweet fifteen, as my first, and last, and only bride. Our family consists of six sons, of the same color and mettle as their father, and six daughters, possessing the same complexion, talent, and beauty as their mother. We are now existing in our tenth generation, and our blood flows in the veins of more than one thousand descendants, from one lawful marriage; more than half of whom are usefully and happily settled throughout the American tribes.

My faithful and favorite dogs,—Lion and Tiger,—the descendants of those of the same name, which I gave the Seraph Girl, whose noble blood is a mysterious cross of the greyhound, the lion, and the tiger—are still young and active as ever; though they are nearly a quarter of a century in years; a kind of longevity unknown to the science of the pale faces. They have served their master and their country, in war and peace, without ever missing a track in the hunt, or snuffing a foeman's blood in vain.

Our favorite steeds, Reindeer and Fox, descendants from Rainbow, given by me to Alice,—are animals of the best blood; and selected from a stud of more than one thousand in number, who range the meadows at the base of my mountain home. They are descended from the best Arabian chargers; and their ancestors were imported from Atlantis by our emigrant fathers, centuries before the New World was discovered by the pale faces. Though

old in years, they are young in beauty, strength and activity; and will leap a wall, scale a ditch, swim a river, charge in battle, or measure the turf as fleetly and safely at the age of twenty-five years, as in the days of their youth.

"1. Tempt me not, stranger, with gold from the mine,
I have got treasures more precious than thine;
Freedom in forest and health in the chase,
Where the hunter sees beauty in Nature's bright face.
Then give me my arrows, and give me my bow,
In the wild woods to rove where the blue rapids flow.

2. If gold had been good, THE GREAT SPIRIT had giv'n,
That gift like his others, as freely from Heaven;—
The Lake gives me white fish, the deer gives meat,
And the toil of the capture gives slumber so sweet.
Then give me my arrows, and give me my bow,
In the wild woods to rove where the blue rapids flow.

3. Why, seek you death in the dark cave to find,
While there's Life on the hill in the health-breathing wind;
And Death parts you soon from your treasures so bright
As the gold of the sunset is lost in the night.
Then give me my arrows, and give me my bow,
In the wild woods to rove where the blue rapids flow."

CHAPTER II.

THE REVOLUTION.

"Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears, and hear their cries!
Shall lawless tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling host, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While Peace and Liberty lie bleeding?
To arms, to arms, ye brave!
The patriot sword unsheathe;
March on, march on, all hearts resolved on Liberty or death!"

THE history of the world we inhabit most naturally divides itself into eight grand periods: 1. The preliminary period; 2. The creating period; 3. The organizing period; 4. The developing period; 5. The progressive period; 6. The world's crisis; 7. The perfecting period; and 8. The Catastrophe.

The first period was eminently preparatory to all successive periods, which follow,—as the sequel of this grand introduction to the world's drama. The preliminary period in the world's history, embraces those countless ages anterior to the time of creation; reaching far back into the many millions of oblivious centuries previous to the creation of the world; over which the mind of man reels and staggers with dizziness; in the contemplation of those dateless eras of antiquity,—that arithmetic has no figures to number. In the study of this first great book of history, we learn with feelings of awe and thrilling interest, that there was a time, long anterior to the first dawnings of creation,—infinitely beyond the jurisdiction of mathematical computation,—

when the Creator,—the Great First Cause, existed independently and alone in his glory; without a creature in all the limitless regions of space to hymn his praise; without a rebel in his vast dominions to question the right of his Divine Majesty.

The second great book in the world' history, recounts those long, successive periods of time, occupied by the Great Architect in creating and forming the earth; each of which, though wisely veiled from human vision, may have occupied more years than have elapsed since the creation of man. Reaching back in its mighty grasp from the creation of Adam and Eve,—our common parents,—to the creation of the first seraph in Heaven, the *creative period* takes us by the hand and leads us down through the countless ages successively occupied in the creation of angels, principalities, and powers; whose millionary hosts have filled the heavenly citadel with their songs of praise to the present moment.

Here the mind lingers with solemn awe and reverential delight, over the many millions of centennial periods, when the Great Master Builder of the universe was engaged, in creating the original particles of matter; and moulding them into nebulous forms; as the embryo of those countless bodies and worlds, which now float through the unlimited regions of space. Nor does this interesting volume of history close its thrilling chapters here. We may still turn over its dusty leaves, and tremble with awe, as we peruse, on its successive pages, the numerous and long eras of time, while this globe was passing from its nebulous existence, through the several successive formations of the earth's crust; until it was prepared for the residence of man.

Passing from the creating period, we come to the next grand division of the world's history: distinguished as the *organizing period;* and extends from the creation of our First Parents in Eden, to the fifteenth century of modern history. During this long lapse of centuries, reaching back more than four housand years before the Saviour's birth; and numbering fourteen centuries since his advent, all nations, and all their primary institutions were organized, and commenced their embryo existence. Every moment of this long period of fifty-five centuries, was occupied in the organization of civil and religious society; and those social institutions, on which all the nations of the earth are founded.

During this long and momentous period, nations rose and fell in rapid succession; and, on their ruins, new empires and new republics arose,—more powerful, more splendid, and durable; founded on principles and institutions more glorious, than their unfortunate and fallen ancestors. It was in this sad period, somber with the dark ages of antiquity, that the Otsgo nation, with thousands of other kingdoms, rose, flourished, and perished. This most melancholy chapter in the world's history, containing the lamentable tale of my father-land, is read with tearful eyes by every Red Man; as he weeps over the departed glory of his ancestors. But in the midst of his grief, the poor Indian has one consolation:—that the American Forest, and the Sandwich Islands, contain an embryo nation; which, at no very distant day,—and perhaps during my life;—will rule the Oceanic World; and shine as a Star of the first magnitude in the galaxy of free nations.

The *developing period*, which reaches from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, has brought to light those extraordinary powers of man,—those astounding discoveries—those marvelous

reforms, and those surprising improvements, in the arts, in the sciences, in politics, in morals, in religion, and in civil and religious freedom, which far excel the former periods of the world's history. What was planned in the first period and created in the second, was organized and formed in the budding existence of the third period; and *developed* in the full and fragrant blossom of the fourth period. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were preëminently the period of reform and discovery. It was that brilliant era in history, when modern enterprise, and modern learning discovered the New World; and revealed the main springs of human culture; while Luther's reformation civilized and reformed both the Old and the New World.

After all these preliminary chapters in the world's history, follows the *revolutionary period;* which occupied the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; commencing with the British Revolution in the reign of James II; and continuing through the American and French revolutions; which will ultimately revolutionize the habitable globe; and finally result in the world's freedom, and the jubilee of human liberty.

"Oh, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy glorious flame,
Can tyrants, bolts, and bars confine thee,
And thus thy noble spirit tame?
Twas long our country wept, bewailing,
The blood-stained sword our conq'rors wield:
But Freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing;
To arms, to arms, ye brave!
The patriot sword unsheathe;
March on—march on—all hearts resolved on liberty or death!"

The nineteenth century will ever be distinguished as the period of *progression.* The first half of this century has witnessed a more rapid advancement in all that appertains to moral excellence and national glory, than all the previous history of the world. The progress of the arts and sciences, the universal spread of civil and religious freedom, the general diffusion of true religion, the progression of useful knowledge, the labors of the missionary and schoolmaster, and other kindred enterprises, stamp the genius of the nineteeth century, as the preëminent period in the world's history, for the rapid progression of man in every thing that is great and good.

Reasoning from cause to effect, and judging from a calm and careful observation of the signs of the times, the philosopher, and every thoughtful observer, cannot avoid the conclusion, that a *great crisis* in the world's history is fast approaching, and not far distant. The glorious day may linger in its coming, until the close of the nineteenth, or the commencement of the twentieth century, or perhaps for centuries after; but, at the farthest, this interesting period cannot be more than two or three centuries distant, when the world shall be free, and the flag of civil and religious liberty shall float triumphantly over all the nations of the earth.

The *crisis* once passed,—the world once free,—then follows the culminating period of national glory; when all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest; when useful knowledge will be universally diffused among men; and that time of human perfec-

tion, which all nations and individuals will enjoy in the *millennium*, will form the seventh great period in the world's history.

The last act in the world's drama will close with the final judgment; and form the concluding chapter in the history of earthly affairs.

With these general historical periods as our chart, we may form a reasonable estimate of their comparative importance; of the comparative advantages which we and our ancestors have enjoyed,—and of the comparative responsibility of those, who have been the actors in the several successive periods of the world's drama.

Time had winged its rapid flight over nearly twenty-eight centuries; from the first settlement of my Indian ancestors in Paradise, to the commence ment of the American Revolution; in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when our Indian tale commences. This revolution appears to be the greatest era in the world's previous history,—the culminating period of human Liberty,—the harvest of all former revolutions for freedom. The age was marked by the most extraordinary actors. The men and women of the revolution were people of great nerve and rare courage.

The American revolution, its remarkable history, the distinguished characters it formed, and the valuable institutions it produced, form the principal themes of the fourth grand period in the history of the world; reaching, in its broad and mighty grasp, from the commencement of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. The discovery of America by Columbus,—the emigration of the Pilgrim Fathers,—the settlement of the colonies by the European emigrants,—the fall of the Otsgo nation,—the Indian wars during the early continental settlements,—and the battles of the French war,—were preliminary events to the American Revolution; and contributed their full share in forming that remarkable band of patriots; whose noble characters and eminent deeds, stamped the age in which they lived, as one of the most brilliant periods in the history of our race. The Boston tea-party, the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and other sanguinary conflicts, were only the ordinary every-day efforts of a race; whose noble souls were inspired with the love of liberty; fearless of danger and of death, in the discharge of duty.

The declaration of independence, the organization of a national government, founded on republican principles, were events never before witnessed by men or angels. The world had never before seen three millions of intelligent people, of the first rank and the noblest blood, rising up as one man, like a giant in his full strength; and severing the national ties that bound them to their fatherland, like flaxen bands at the touch of fire,—declared themselves free and independent of all the tyrants, who then governed the numerous nations of the earth.

Men, women, and children, gray hairs and youth, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, friends and lovers, all unitedly made common cause of American independence; and mingled their blood in common carnage, for the achievement of their liberty. They loved liberty,—they resolved to be free,—and they were free. They fought no common enemy, single-handed; but they fought the world, as the common enemy of freedom. They did not fight alone, for the God of hosts led them; while they battled as the body-guard of Jehovah, who gave them the victory.

"1. Hail Columbia! happy land!
Hail ye heroes, heaven-born band;
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause;
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won!
Let independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

2. Immortal patriots, rise once more!
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well earned prize;
While off'ring peace sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

3. Sound, sound the trump of fame,
Let WASHINGTON's great name,
Ring through the world with loud applause;
Let every clime to Freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill, with steady power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease,
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

4. Behold the chief, who now commands,
Once more to serve his country, stands,
The rock on which the storm will beat—
But armed in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on heav'n and you;
When Hope was sinking in dismay,
When gloom obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on DEATH OR LIBERTY!
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find."

The twenty-second day of February, seventeen hundred and thirty-two, was a day of unusual importance to the world, and of peculiar interest to me. At sunrise of that fair and auspicious day, George Washington was born, in Westmoreland county, of Virginia, and afterwards became the father and

saviour of his country. On the same day, at sunset, I was born in the Spirit Cave of Paradise; and afterwards became the chief of the Indian forces; and the partner of Washington's battles and victories, in the French war and American revolution.

My acquaintance with the American hero commenced in infancy, and continued intimately until his death. My father, for nearly a century, was the high chief of the fragments of the Otsgo nations, who, for a long time, were known as the six nations, called the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks, and Tuscaroras. These nations, who were the remnants of the old Otsgo nation, at a very early day, after the discovery of America by Columbus, had formed a national confederacy for their mutual defense against the Western Indians;—the descendants of the northern colony of savages, who finally overrun and destroyed the Otsgo nation.

My father and mother, who were intimately acquainted with the parents of George Washington, visited a band of patriots, convened at the Washington mansion, in Virginia, a few months after my birth; where a council was held concerning the colonies, and their protection from Indian depredations. My father, ever friendly to the pale faces, controlled the Indians under his command, as the Otsgo chief, while Brant, the Indian chief of the hostile savages, and his predecessors, arrayed all his forces against us. During this visit with the Washington family, little George and myself were the lions of the party; and, as a matter of curiosity, the embryo general and chief, as they called us, were rocked in the same cradle, he at the head and I at his feet.

Being unusually large and strong children of our age, having seen only the first six moons of our life, the homely cradle, which was made of an old square chest, resting on rough rockers, which an old negro hewed out of a board with his hatchet, was quite too short for us; and, of course, had a much more democratic appearance than the rich cradles of modern babies. My legs, which were longer and stronger than George's, occasionally disturbed the equanimity of the young hero, by kicks against the general's short ribs. Our common nurse, however, soon compromised our difficulties; and succeeded in restoring peace by her sharp looks and rough slaps; concluding with her charming lullaby, which hushed us both to sleep.

My fond mother, whose anxiety was ever upon the alert for her young chief, fearing that the luxuries of George's cradle might make a feeble constitution for me, daily lashed me to her pappoose-board, and placed me by her side, standing against the wall. During the sunny days of infancy, while our fathers were anxiously and eloquently discussing the affairs of state, our mothers occasionally amused themselves and the company with our infantile feats, by suspending us by the heels in the air, at their arms' length; tossing us up and catching us in the fall; and other exercises, as a test of our courage; while the least signs of fear or uneasiness on our part, branded us as cowards. My large and athletic mother, who stood in her moccasins full seven feet, and well proportioned, was then considered the handsomest Indian woman in America. She frequently officiated as the common nurse of us both; for the reason that her broad and deep-swelling bosom furnished our favorite nourishment more abundantly and of richer quality than George's pale-faced mother. There, while enjoying our de-

licious repast, at the opposite breasts of my mother, we were frequently so nearly in contact, that my red face, black hair, and black eyes, contrasted with George's pale face and flaxen locks, excited the mirth and curiosity of the company; and sometimes awakened surprise in our infantile countenances, as our parents imagined.

To these innocent days of infancy, the more happy days of boyhood soon followed; where, at intervals of a few months, we met at the old Washington mansion; under similar circumstances. My earliest recollections of George Washington, commenced at the age of five years; and continued through life. From the age of seven to fourteen, George and myself were educated together in the same schools. After this, I followed him in all his military expeditions; and fought in all his battles. At the age of twenty, my father died, and I succeeded him as the Otsgo chief; and continued in the office until the close of the revolution; when I was appointed Mountain Chief; and have held the office ever since.

Although I am now living over one hundred and twenty years since my birth; and more than three quarters of a century. since the exciting events of the revolution occurred,—yet these scenes are as vivid in my memory, and the prominent actors, who were long my bosom friends, are as dear to my heart, and as fresh in my recollection as ever. Though I have lived to bury them all; still my memory lingers over their virtues and noble deeds as fondly as if they were here.

"While o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care,
Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

The influence of the Revolution, in forming the eminent characters of its heroes and heroines, has ever been felt, and seen, in the subsequent history of the country; and, by me, has been carefully noticed. And, while we cheerfully pay due homage to the great spirits of that interesting period, we must not overlook the source of their power,—the inspiration which guided them,—as founded in their ardent love of liberty; and cherished by the private and public opinion, which pervaded the mass of the people, in those trying times. Public confidence gave statesmen their influence, armed heroes for victory; and secured the independence of our country. Others, and many distinguished foreigners, may claim a share in the triumphs of freedom; but, it must never be forgotten, that the unfading laurels which wreathed their brows, had their root in the hearts of a people, panting for liberty; and were nourished with their life blood. "They who would be free, must strike the first blow."

It is no exaggeration to say, that the battles of the revolution could never have been fought; and the victory could never have been won; without the aid of the fair sex; who freely shed their blood, and expended their treasures,—in sustaining the heroes who led the armies to victory. These patriotic mothers cherished the embryo of freedom,—nursed it in infancy,—educated it in childhood,—guided it in youth,—and developed its full growth in the manhood of its years. They talked and sung of the people's rights, and their numerous wrongs, from morn till noon, from noon till eve, and from eve till midnight; until their eloquence inspired their sons, their daughters, their husbands, their neighbors, and finally three millions of people, with an unconquerable and undying love of liberty. Their prayers

and tears mingled in the same sighs for victory. Their counsels and caresses were lavished on those who battled bravely for their country's rights; while they frowned with the withering scorn of cold contempt, on all who cowardly deserted their country's cause; or, even for a moment, hesitated in striking for liberty.

Wives watched the slumbers of their fatigued husbands; and rousing them to action on hearing the first gun of the morning, urged them on to battle. Sisters, young in years, and in the bloom of youth, kissed off the parting tears from the cheeks of their stripling brothers; as they shouldered their muskets for the battle-field. Lovers vented their last sighs in the moonlight, as they took a final farewell; while the roar of the distant cannon hurried them on to victory, or death. These immortal women of the revolution, whose souls were full of Heaven's inspiration, labored incessantly day and night for American Liberty.

During the trying scenes of the New Jersey battles, I was posted with my scarred braves, by the special order of General Washington, on the frontier of the State; to protect the settlers from the ravages of the hostile Indians. While thus engaged in traveling from station to station, where I had posted my warriors, I have witnessed deeds of female heroism, that might safely challenge the world for a parallel. I have seen young mothers of the most refined education and manners; high in rank and fortune; while their brave lords were engaged in battle, hush their young infants to sleep, mid the deafening noise of the booming cannon; and leaving their helpless, sleeping babes with servants, hasten to the field of carnage. Mounting their farm horses, without saddle or bridle, loaded down with lint, linen, bandages, provisions, medicine, cordials, delicious dishes for the living, and winding sheets for the dead, these fearless heroines would dash away on the gallop, twelve or thirteen miles cross-lots; in by roads, over mountains, and vales,—swimming rivers, scaling fences, and leaping ravines; until they reached the American army. After spending several hours during a sanguinary battle, in staunching the blood of the wounded, dressing the wounds of the dying, closing the eyes of the dead, and cheering the hearts of the living, these Heaven-born spirits would remount their wild young steeds, and return home,—perhaps the same night before sunrise, with the corse of a husband, a son or a lover, strapped over the back of the spirited animal; which an Amazon might well fear to mount.

In these soul-trying times, it was no uncommon thing to see a wife or a betrothed young damsel, bring home from the field of battle on horseback, the mangled corse of her husband or lover; and after manufacturing, with her own delicate hands, a coffin of rough boards, buried the precious remains of their dear ones by moonlight; without a soul to help or a mourner to weep.

No battles were more sanguinary, no heroes ever fought braver, no women were more beautiful, lovely, and courageous, than those of New Jersey. It would seem that the whole State was originally designed by High Heaven for the battle-ground of liberty. Here it was, that the American revolution was principally planned; and the battles were principally fought. On this sacred soil, where I first made the acquaintance of the Vernon Family, more sufferings were endured, more blood was shed, and more eventful scenes

occurred, than in any other State of the Union.

And when recollection calls up the memory of those bloody and soul-stirring times, I almost lose my equanimity in the sad and thrilling contemplation. Often, as I have traveled over these old battle-grounds, where my braves and the revolutionary heroes met the enemy, fought, fell, and triumphed,—I seem to be on holy ground; and never forget to step lightly;—sensible that I am treading on the dust of immortal heroes,—the graves of the illustrious dead!

Surely such times, such scenes, and such people, where the Seraph Girl was born, were worthy of so distinguished a personage; and were eminently useful in forming, and developing her world-famed character.

CHAPTER III.

THE VERNON FAMILY.

"1. Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
Fond mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears, of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shone, now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts, now broken.
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
Sad mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me.

2. When I remember all
The friends so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed.
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me."

EARLY in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, I received orders from General Washington to station my braves on the frontier of New Jersey; in a central position, ready for the season campaign, then opening in the spring; and for the purpose of protecting the settlers from the depredations of the British, the tories, and the hostile Indians. The American army, who had had several unsuccessful engagements with the British, in Connecticut, on Long Island, and in New York, had retreated to New Jersey, to recruit their forces, and enjoy their winter quarters, preparatory to the next campaign.

New Jersey is a State, comparatively small in acres, but extremely interesting for its scenery, its productive soil, and its revolutionary memory. It is noted for its navigable rivers, its canals, and railroads, its flourishing manufactories, its bold mountain scenery,

and the valuable productions of the soil. The face of the country is peculiarly diversified. The southern regions are flat and sandy; the middle districts are uneven and hilly; and the northern territory is beautiful with picturesque mountains and valleys. The central plantations of the State are extremely fertile, highly cultivated, and covered with handsome towns and flourishing villages. New Jersey abounds in valuable garden vegetables; in apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits of the most delicious quality; which always find a ready and lucrative market in New York and Philadelphia; and this was the general character of the State in the revolution; though, on a more limited scale. These facilities rendered it one of the most favorable positions for the American army; especially in winter quarters.

Stationing my army of braves at convenient distances on the western borders of the State, I selected for my headquarters a central post, on the sunny side of a mountain; which generally sloped down to the tide waters of the Atlantic. In my rear, the mountains, covered with a dense and dark coppice, overshadowed with a luxuriant growth of large and tall forest trees, gradually ascended for miles towards the setting sun; until the mountain lifts its lofty summit in the regions of the clouds. On my left, extending to the north, were posted companies of my braves, and battalions of Washington's forces, for the protection of the frontier settlements; which had suffered severely from the marauding invasions of the savages and tories. On my right, extending southerly to Philadelphia, were stationed other detachments, for the purpose of supplies, and the protection of the settlers. On our front lay the fertile plantations, and beautiful towns of New Jersey; occupied, by a prosperous and brave people; who poured out their life blood, and gave their rich treasures, as free as water, in winning American Independence.

Directly in front of my tent, and only a few bow shots distant on the east, a beautiful plantation was spread out before us; covering, perhaps, a hundred acres of as rich farm lands, as the sun ever shone upon. In the centre of these beautiful and fertile grounds, which bordered on the forest near my ample tent, rose a large and commodious brick mansion, about fifty feet square, and two stories high; apparently of several years' standing. On the east, and front of this dwelling, was a spacious lawn, extending over several acres,—adorned with various trees, high and low, great and small; numbering the elm, the oak, the pine, the maple, and other kindred forest trees; which now, in the month of May, were covered with a rich and redolent foliage. On the north, was a broad alley, shaded with elms, leading to the rich pasture and fertile fields of the farm; passing by the barn and farm-houses of the plantation. On the south of the mansion, was the spacious and fragrant flower garden; where you might gather a basketful of every American flower, of every hue and fragrance. On the west was a large fruit orchard, filled with oranges, grapes, apples, peaches, quinces, pears, plums, and cherries; and the most delicious fruits of Europe and America. On the west of the orchard, and at the edge of the forest, ran a small creek; descending from the mountain, and turning round on the south and north sides of the plantation, like a horseshoe; flowed on to the Atlantic. The waters of this beautiful stream were cool and fresh from the mountain; whose gentle flow was per-

petual, and rippled day and night through the year over its pebbled bottom, in strains that lulled my weary braves to repose; while no other music could produce that balmy sleep, which refreshes a soldier, and soothes a savage.

The warm sun, descending to the horizon, had bathed the cool tops of the western mountains in its golden light; and the mild summer evening of New Jersey was rapidly approaching. The waving hills, overshadowed with the more sublime mountains, looked green and beautiful in the dim distance. All nature was at rest, save the sweet song of the nightingale, and the occasional hoot of the ominous owl. The sun has now gone down; and the shadows of night, creeping slowly down the somber mountains, soon throw their veil over the beautiful landscape before us. Now the full round moon rides over the tree tops of the eastern horizon; pouring down its flood of silvery light on the picturesque scenery, which nature had so lavishly spread out before us.

It is now the first evening of our new encampment, at the hour of nine. I am now sitting in my tent with my faithful servant Oscar, a few feet in front; while my dogs are slumbering one on my right and the other on my left. My supper is finished, my guards posted—the watch fires are blazing round at different points of the mountain side; and my braves are now smoking their pipes, preparatory to a good sleep, after a hard day's march to our new encampment. It is a lovely evening in May; while the soft zephyrs from the Atlantic are mingling with the cool mountain breeze; forming the most salubrious atmosphere ever breathed, except the air of Paradise. The moon, now rising in the clear blue sky of the east, shines in her queenly beauty, with Venus by her side, surrounded by the starry host, which seem to pay their homage as a humble auditory.

While musing on the prospect of my country, and the duties and dangers of my new station, suddenly my attention was attracted towards the brick mansion, a few hundred yards in front, which I had not yet visited. Several carriages drove up through the avenue to the north door of the house; and several ladies and gentlemen, with servants mounted on horseback, and a few dragoons, were seen, resembling the body-guard of a hero. I, at once, concluded that Washington and his suite, or one of his generals had arrived for night quarters. Soon the noise of carriages and servants died away, and the windows of the old mansion were lighted up, ready for the guests to take possession of the several apartments.

Soon my dogs Tiger and Lion, who lay apparently sleeping on the grass, with their heads on the ground, ready to catch the first noise of distant footsteps, sprang up before me with a sudden bound, and looking steadily in front, licked my cheeks, which I understood to be the signal, that some one was approaching us in front. Oscar, instantly springs to my rear, and whispers in my ear,—"Chief do you see that messenger coming yonder, winding his way through the bushes?" "Is it a friend or foe Oscar?" "A friend Chief; for you see he comes straight to our tent unarmed and unheeding." I looked forward about three hundred yards, and at once, recognized Peter, one of Washington's servants, coming at the top of his speed through the orchard. I laid my hands on the dogs gently, as a signal of peace, and told them it was a friend; and they quickly falling in the rear, lay down. The good old negro, com-

ing within ten rods, halted, and uncovered his woolly head. I rose up, and drawing my bow with a fitted arrow, hailed him, and demanded the countersign. He immediately answered,—"Vernon," which was the watchword of the night. "What do you want Peter?" "The General has come, and orders you to report yourself forthwith at the Vernon mansion."

Hastening to my tent, I made my European toilet as soon as possible; and followed Peter on a rapid walk to the General's quarters. Here I found General Washington, and Lady Washington his wife; General Alexander Hamilton, and General Putnam; Doctor Franklin the philosopher, Doctor Rush the surgeon; and Doctor Witherspoon the chaplain, with whom I was well acquainted. General Washington then introduced me for the first time to Judge Vernon, our distinguished host. After a few moments' conversation, a servant announced that Lady Washington was waiting for us in the drawing room. Washington says, "Gentlemen follow me." Washington and Judge Vernon led the way; and Hamilton, Putnam, Franklin, Rush, the chaplain, and myself followed; I bringing up the rear. Winding our way through the lighted halls, we entered a large square room in the south-east corner of the mansion, on the first floor; where Lady Washington introduced us to Madam Vernon, the wife of our generous host.

Soon after being seated, Lady Washington entered the room, leading a little girl by the hand, tripping along by her side like a fairy; dressed in snow-white, with her bosom, hands, and hair full of the most fragrant bouquets; which she had gathered and wreathed for the guests. Advancing to the centre of the floor, Lady Washington stopped, saying,—"Ladies and Gentlemen, permit me to introduce the 'SERAPH GIRL,'—Miss Alice Vernon,—the only daughter of our generous host; now in her third birth-day. Believe me, she is this day only two years old!" The beautiful little creature, standing as calm as a hero; this being her first appearance in company, very gracefully bowed her thanks to us all, and after an elegant courtesy, glanced her eyes very coolly upon the company with a gentle smile. General Washington leading, we all arose and bowed our greeting to the little Seraph. My good Lady Washington, then leading her to her husband; the General placing his hands under her arms, raised her up to his face, and kissing her very heartily, replaced her on the floor. "General Washington," says Alice, "allow me to return your warm kiss; your good Lady says the fair sex have equal rights with the gentlemen." "Oh! surely with all my heart, dear Alice;" and kneeling on the carpet, bowed his venerable head low before the little creature, who swift as a flash, kissed both of his cheeks; and placed in his hand a beautiful bouquet. The General rose, and laying his large long hand on her head, which nearly covered it, pronounced a hero's blessing; "Heaven bless you dear child!"

Passing to General Hamilton, who stood next to Washington, every eye was now turned to this distinguished orator, expecting to hear something sweet from his eloquent lips. Hamilton kneeling before her, and being of small stature, kissed her sweetly on the lips; which Alice instantly returned. Hamilton then raising his hands in the attitude of supplication, repeated the words of Handel's sweet song: "Angels ever bright and fair, Take, oh! take her to your care!" Alice placing a lovely bouquet in the Orator's bosom, with her sweet blue

eyes full of tears, in a low trembling tone of voice, evidently feeling the force of the eloquent poetry, said,—"General Hamilton, I hope your prayer may be answered." This eloquent sentiment of Hamilton, with the equally eloquent answer of the Seraph Girl, produced the most thrilling effect throughout the company. The angelic appearance of this precocious child, only two years old, possessing all the charms of an accomplished and educated young lady of sixteen,—associated with the reflection, that a decisive battle was soon to be fought, which might lay us all low in the tomb, rushed upon us like an electric shock.

Lady Washington and the Seraph Girl now advanced to old General Putnam, of Wolf memory; who had watched every motion and point of etiquette; evidently preparing to acquit himself in his turn. Putnam was a full-blooded hero, and a noble soul; but was not so refined in his gallantry as Washington, Hamilton and other guests. Alice now advanced for the hero's kiss, presenting him with a bouquet. The General, taking her in his arms, buried his large fat mouth in her angelic cheeks; and giving her some half dozen hearty kisses, all over her face, returned her to the floor, as if the matter was ended. Alice, looking up into his rough, good-natured face, said; "General, fair play is the jewel! it is my turn now." Kneeling down and placing his face to her lips, she went at him in earnest, and printed on his scarred and weather-beaten cheeks, as many kisses as she had received from the old hero, and a few more for interest. "Now General we are even," said Alice. "One question if you please." "Certainly, as many as you will; only do not swamp me on the start," replied the brave man. "General, how did you feel when you shot that wolf in her den, of which I have read in my primer?" "Oh! my dear, I felt as if I should kill him." "Were you not afraid, when you were lashed to the tree, and the young Indian was throwing his tomahawk at your head as a target?" "Not in the least, my dear. I felt as you do, that there is a hand above to shield the brave." "Good night, my brave General! May you live to save your country." "Good night my dear Alice; I hope I may live to see you the happy wife of a much braver and better man than I am." "That is impossible. No braver man ever lived than General Putnam; so says my good Lady Washington, and I believe it."

It now remained for me to give a specimen of my Indian politeness; which I feared would disgrace myself and the company. Alice had learned from her mother that I was a chief in Washington's army; and had recently been stationed in the woods, back of her house, for their protection. Breaking loose from Lady Washington, she waved her tiny hand, which held a white silk handkerchief, and requested the company to be seated; saying, "Allow me to greet the chief in my own way." As soon as we had seated ourselves, to my great surprise, and to the astonishment of the company, running up to me, she jumped into my lap; and springing upon her feet, laying my thick and long black hair back of my ears, she threw her arms round my neck, and commenced hugging and kissing me; while I endeavored to return them as fast as I could. "My dear chief," said Alice,—"I have long wished to see you, to kiss you, and tell you how I love you. Mamma says you and your braves have come to protect us from the Indians." "Yes, my dear Alice, I have come for that purpose." "How many red warriors

have you my dear chief?" "Nearly three thousand." "Oh! well, then we are safe! and our country will soon be free. I have one request my dear chief, will you grant it?" "Certainly, any thing in my power is at your service." "It is this, if the savages should overpower your braves, and take us prisoners, sell me to them in exchange for my parents,—sacrifice me, any way, to save them." "Never fear my dear, things will not come to that; but if the fate of war turns against us, as a last resort, I will comply with your terms as well as I can; but I will follow the enemy to their graves, until I rescue you from their grasp." "I thank you; good night my dear chief." "Good night Alice!"

Her special attention to me was readily understood by the company; as my post was so near her father's house; and an attack was daily expected from Brant and his hostile Indians.

Passing to Doctor Franklin, who sat next to me, to whom Lady Washington now gave the Seraph Girl a very courteous introduction, all eyes, were now turned towards them, to see how the cool philosopher would acquit himself, in controlling the lightning of the female heart; which was now to flash upon his nerves from an infant, who was the embodiment of all female excellence, at the early age of twenty-four moons. Alice approached the Doctor with her usual charms, which were always irresistible; while the philosopher was melted to tears at her matchless beauty and unrivaled precocity. He bowed reverently upon his knees, kissing her ruby lips very earnestly; while Alice returned his caresses with her usual warmth, and placed upon his head a wreath of roses of various colors, prepared by her own hands,—saying, "Dear Doctor, you can control the forked lightnings, can you not control the destiny of our country in favor of liberty?" "I can try dear girl; but the battle is not always to the strong; nor does victory always perch on the standard of the wise; but be assured all that I can do for my country, will be done!"

Doctor Rush the surgeon, and Doctor Witherspoon the chaplain, each in his turn acquitted themselves with their usual dignity and good humor, and greeted the little Seraph with several hearty kisses; which were returned by Alice in her becoming style. Doctor Witherspoon receiving her in his arms pronounced this laconic and very affecting blessing: "May the Lord of Hosts protect you, and in a good old age receive you back to your Heavenly home." Doctor Rush, laying his delicate hand on her head, pronounced the following eloquent sentiment: "As your blossoms are, so may your fruits be."

The introduction being over, Alice returned with Lady Washington to the ladies' apartment, in an adjoining room. Immediately her precocity, her beauty, her talents, and accomplishments became the general topic of discussion by all the guests. Washington declared her an angel. Hamilton said she did not belong to this world, and was short-lived. Putnam regarded her as the first of a new race of beings, which the revolution would soon introduce into America. Doctor Rush regarded her as twenty years in advance of her age; and as a most remarkable case of human precocity. Doctor Franklin thought she was an angel veiled in the casket of humanity. Doctor Witherspoon said she was a messenger from Heaven, designed to accomplish great good before her death. Her parents had named her ALICE; but Lady Washington had named her the "SERAPH GIRL," in consequence of her superior gifts and angelic appearance

After supper a dance was proposed by General Washington, in honor of Alice's birth-day. The General's social band was with him; consisting of a harp, two violins, two flutes, and a violincello:—six of the best performers the country could afford; and were considered the best of Italian and German musicians. Washington and Alice opened the dance. Lady Washington, who had charge of the Seraph Girl, decided that it would be sufficient exercise for her young years, if she danced once with the Generals and sung each of them a song; knowing that the Doctors did not dance. Alice's education had been conducted in the family by the best teachers the country could afford; and her music and dancing, had been taught by a lady of distinction. Her ball dress of white satin, corresponded tastefully with every other article of her toilet.

Her long, full, and dark brown hair, hanging low on her snow white neck, in beautiful ringlets, and curling on her full bosom, dressed low with short sleeves, formed a most perfect miniature of female beauty. Her high and broad forehead, with arched eyebrows, and large blue eyes, adorned with a clear white skin, red cheeks, ruby lips, aquiline nose, and oval face, gracefully tapering from the temple to the small and beautiful chin, presented the most symmetrical and lovely picture I ever beheld; and this was the uniform opinion of all the company. Her dancing was extremely graceful, dignified, and modest; and every motion was poetical, without missing a figure or a step.

The dance being over, Washington called for a song from the Seraph Girl. Lady Washington leading her into the centre of the floor, she sung Hail Columbia, accompanied by the band, in the sweetest tone and best style. After a warm greeting, and a call for an *encore* from the company, General Hamilton called for a song. Advancing a few steps towards the distinguished orator, she bowed her respects most courteously, and sung Handel's immortal song, "Angels ever bright and fair." I have heard all the most distinguished singers of both sexes in Europe and America; and I feel bound in truth to say, that I never heard her equal; even Jenny Lind not excepted. Her sweet infantile tones, soft, and flowing as the Æolian harp; giving out every note and every word perfectly distinct,—as natural and unaffected as if only her mother were present,—accompanied by the instruments in low and subdued tones, melted every one in the room to tears.

Waiting a few moments, while nothing but an occasional sigh interrupted the death-like silence of the audience; while the brave generals and wise doctors were weeping with their faces buried in their handkerchiefs, Alice said very sweetly: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have a song for General Putnam." Instantly all were upon their feet; and she commenced Yankee Doodle, in very patriotic words, accompanied by the band; while all in the room, save the doctors, danced the tune, and encored with her, in full chorus.

Lady Washington then announced that her infancy must excuse the Seraph Girl for the evening. Tripping around the room like a little fairy, she kissed every one, saying a few short words to each, and retired midst the loud and prolonged cheers of every guest. During her appearance with the company, she sustained herself with perfect dignity and grace; without betraying any thing childish; and in a manner, that but few young ladies of sixteen, or any other years, could equal.

After a short interval of conversa-

tion, the bell rung for family prayers. The reverend chaplain, advancing with slow and solemn steps to the table, in the centre of the room; on which a servant placed the family Bible; and after reading in the most eloquent and impressive style the one hundred and third Psalm; while the company were all kneeling in the most humble and reverential manner, he uttered an eloquent and devout prayer, for his country, the Vernon family, the guests, and the Seraph Girl.

Rising from my knees a moment before the others, and glancing my eyes around the room, the sight made an impression upon my heart, never to be forgotten. Here were found in one devotional group, the greatest generals, the wisest philosophers, and ladies of the first talents, and sweetest charms; all bending in humble reverence before the God of heaven. In one corner of the room were seen the family group; consisting of Judge Vernon, his lady and Alice; all kneeling together with their heads on the same sofa; while the little Seraph Girl was bowing between her parents, with her arms round their necks, kneeling. I would give a world of treasure for a true picture of this devout scene.

"1. Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,
Which I gaze on so fondly to-day;
Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms,
Like fairy gifts fading away:
Thou wouldst still be adored as this moment thou art,
Let thy loveliness fade as it will;
And around the dear ruin, each wish of my heart,
Would entwine itself verdantly still.

2. It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,
And thy cheeks unprofaned by a tear,
That the fervor and faith of a soul can be known,
To which time will but make thee more dear.
Oh! the heart, that has truly loved, never forgets;
But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sunflower turns on her god, when he sets,
The same look which she turned when he rose."

The next day Washington held a council of war in the same room, where was planned the campaign against the British forces, which resulted in their conquest, and the Independence of America. Washington gave me special direction for the protection of the frontier settlements; and particularly the Vernon and Eden families, where he and his family and suite were accustomed to resort during the Revolution. Martha Eden was one of the most distinguished heroines of the Revolution. Blessed with an ample fortune, her hospitality and home were freely enjoyed by Washington, La Fayette, Hamilton, Wayne, Greene, Gates, Maxwell, Lincoln, Henry Lee, Stevens, Walter Stewart, Ethan Allen, Pulaski, Butler, Morgan, Sinclair, Woodward, Varnum, Paul Jones, Cochrane, Craik, and other distinguished patriots of the Revolution. She did not open her doors merely for men of rank, but her spacious mansion was the home of the soldier. Such was her patriotism and liberality, that she saved the American army from starvation in one of their most dangerous days. Her gates in the public roads, that issued to the large plantation, which surrounded her mansion, bore, in conspicuous characters, this patriotic inscription,—"HOSPITALITY WITHIN TO ALL AMERICAN OFFICERS; AND REFRESHMENT FOR THEIR SOLDIERS."

WAR NEWS.

The Southern rebellion is rapidly culminating. This suicidal and treasonable project of Southern politicians, to prostrate the American Union, and erect a new government on its ruins, will soon meet its merited punishment. This mad ambition, to rule or ruin, commenced with John C. Calhoun more than forty years ago; and culminated with his pupil, Jefferson Davis, in 1861. The rebels look in vain to Europe for sympathy and aid, in founding a new government on slavery; a superannuated institution, which all civilized nations have abolished, except Spain; and it will soon perish there. The rebels, after clandestinely preparing for this treason during Buchanan's administration, by securing all the arms and ammunition of the Republic within their reach, openly commenced their work of ruin, immediately after the election of President Lincoln, under the false pretense that they would not submit to the administration of a Northern President, when, in truth, they had been secretly preparing for this rebellion several years before Lincoln was nominated for president; and long previous to the organization of the Republican party. South Carolina commenced her treasonable developments in 1832, under the lead of Calhoun; but fortunately for the American Union, General Jackson crushed the treason in its bud; and had Buchanan followed the example of his illustrious predecessor, his country would hail him as a second Jackson. South Carolina, taking the lead in the Southern rebellion, has prostrated within her limits the National Government, and alienated, by her ruinous example, eleven of the States from the Union. But the friends of the Union have one consolation left, that although eleven of the Slave States have professedly rebelled against the Republic, yet more than one-half of the white population, and the great majority of the landholders, still remain friendly and loyal to the Republic; and are waiting with impatient anxiety, to openly declare their allegiance, as soon as Federal troops shall be stationed in their midst, to protect them in the enjoyment of their liberty.

The progress of the rebellion, since the election of President Lincoln, has been as rapid, as it has been suicidal to its authors. On the 28th of December last, the rebels seized Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, the Custom-house, Post Office, and Arsenal, at Charleston; all belonging to the National Government. On the 2d of January, they seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States Arsenal at Savannah, all government property.

On the 4th of January, they fraudulently took possession of Fort Morgan and the Arsenal, at Mobile. On the 9th of January, the rebels fired into the Star of the West, bearing the United States flag; while carrying provisions and reinforcements to a United States fort. On the 11th of January, they stole the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Pike and Jackson. On the 12th of January, they seized the United States Navy-Yard at Pensacola, and Fort Barancas; and ever since have been preparing to attack Fort Pickens, and wrest it from the United States. On the 31st of January, they took possession of the United States Custom House, at New Orleans, and seized the mint with all its

treasure. On the 20th of February, by their vile conspiracy with the traitor, General Twiggs, they took possession of the munitions of war, and other national property in Texas. On the 12th of April, they bombarded and captured Fort Sumter. On the 17th of April, Jefferson Davis, as President of the new rebel government, issued letters of marque; thus waging a piratical war upon private citizens, and the Government of the United States; in violation of common honesty, and the laws of nations. On the 13th of April, the rebel Secretary of War publicly proclaimed their intention to attack the National Capital; and triumphantly boasted, that by the first of May, the rebel flag would float over the Federal Capital.

Not satisfied with all this reckless treason, they have shot down Union men in their lawful march to defend the National Capital; they have seized vessels and their cargoes, both national and private; loyal citizens have been driven from their homes; the right of trial by jury is denied; and the private property of peaceable citizens, has been feloniously taken and converted to the use of the rebels. The National flag has been disgraced; the Stripes and Stars have been trampled in the dust; and the Palmetto flag has been unfurled in the place of the Union Flag. The Rattlesnake and the Pelican have been most odiously and barbarously substituted for the American Eagle. Millions of public and private property have been burned, sunk, and destroyed by these lawless traitors. Railroads, telegraphs, vessels, bridges, and produce, have been destroyed, to gratify their fiendish malice. Not satisfied with these numerous acts of treason, the rebels have marched into the field of battle, an army of 100,000 hostile troops, arrayed against the United States, its institutions, and the people.

In opposition to all this treason and plunder, the Federal Government, after waiting long and patient, until endurance ceased to be a virtue, have raised an army of over 200,000 volunteers, to be increased as fast as practicable to 400,000; to be used in recovering the public property; in protecting loyal citizens, and in subduing and punishing the rebels.

The Union army consists principally of the youth, and best citizens of the nation. They have volunteered from the best families; from the farmers and mechanics of the rural districts; and from the merchants, bankers, and commercial houses of the cities. About one half of the Union army are now stationed in the immediate vicinity of the seat of war, in Virginia; and the remainder are distributed throughout various camps, in such numbers and places, that they can be brought into immediate service on call. The States, towns, and individuals, have contributed for the support of the army and their families most liberally; amounting to over $31,000,000.

The depredations of the rebels in Baltimore, and its vicinity, on public and private property, have been enormous. Not satisfied with shooting down in their march the Union Troops, the Baltimore rebels have willfully and deliberately destroyed the railroads, bridges, dams, and all the most useful property, they could lay their hands on. But the Federal Troops have been marched into the city, in such fearful numbers, as to arrest these modern Goths and Vandals in their barbarous career. The former route, through Maryland to Washington, by way of Annapolis, has been opened and secured under the command of General Butler. He passed through the city early in May, with his troops; and took his position on Federal Hill, about one mile

from Fort McHenry. On his arrival, he issued a proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore, stating, that he had come for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws of the State, and of the United States. In his proclamation, he distinctly stated, that no loyal citizen would be disturbed; nor would private property be interfered with; except in cases where it was used to aid the rebels against the National Government; and in such instances the property would be seized and confiscated. He admonished the rebels, that no assemblages of armed men, except the ordinary police, and those organized by the State, and acting under the orders of the Governor, would be permitted. He disclaimed any interference with the usual business of the people, and civil authorities; but he would aid and protect them in all their lawful and legal pursuits.

Governor Hicks, who, for reasons best known to himself, had previously declined to comply with the requisition of the President for a quota of troops, now issued his proclamation, stating that the requisition had been lawfully made, and therefore, he called upon the loyal citizens of the State to volunteer in numbers sufficient, to form four regiments for the term of three months; subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. General Butler was soon after promoted to the rank of Major-General; and was stationed at Fortress Monroe; in command of the military department of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. On General Butler's promotion and removal, the command of the forces at Baltimore was given to General Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania. In order to suppress more effectually the rebellion in Baltimore, it was found necessary to assert martial law; and arrest the most prominent leaders. John Merryman was therefore arrested; who immediately applied to Chief-Justice Taney for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was granted, and served on General Cadwallader. In answer to the writ, the General stated, that the prisoner had been arrested on several charges of treason against the Government of the United States; and by the order of the President he had suspended the writ; and therefore requested Judge Taney to suspend all further proceedings until the President could be consulted. On this return of the General, Judge Taney issued a writ of attachment against him for contempt of Court. The Marshal proceeded to Fort McHenry to execute the writ, and was refused admittance. Judge Taney decided that the President had no right to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act; nor to authorize others to do it; that military officers had no right to make arrests, except in aid of the judicial authority,—that persons thus arrested must be delivered to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law; that the military authority was subordinate to the civil; and under ordinary circumstances, it would be the duty of the Marshal to proceed to bring the General into Court; but as in this case it would be impracticable to do it, he should prepare an opinion and forward it to the President, requesting him to enforce the attachment of the Court.

Since General Butler was stationed at Fortress Monroe, he has received large reinforcements of men and munitions. Three fugitive slaves belonging to the rebel commander of the Virginian troops in the neighborhood were brought into the fortress, while attempting to escape, to avoid being sent south. Their master sent a flag of truce, demanding the return of the

slaves under the Fugitive Slave Law. General Butler refused to return them, on the ground that slaves belonging to the rebels, were employed in military service; and, were, consequently, contraband of war. General Butler submitted his decision to the President, and was sustained. The first engagement of the Union and Rebel forces occurred on the morning of the twenty-fourth of May. Soon after midnight, the New York Firemen's Zouaves, under the command of Colonel Ellsworth, embarked on steamers from the Navy-Yard at Washington, for Alexandria. Other regiments from New York, New Jersey and Michigan, were simultanously sent over the long bridge which connects the District with Virginia. The Zouaves landed without opposition shortly after the dawn of day; and removed the rails from the road, leading into the interior, Colonel Ellsworth and two or three men, while passing a public house, saw a rebel flag floating from the roof, and entered the house for the purpose of removing it. While descending from the roof, with the flag in his hand, the proprietor of the house, James T. Jackson, met him in the hall and shot him through the heart. In the same moment, that Ellsworth fell, Francis E. Brownell, one of the Zouaves, who accompanied Ellsworth, shot Jackson, and killed him instantly Alexandria and its vicinity were immediately occupied by the Federal troops. A company of Virginia cavalry were captured; and after a detention of several days, they were discharged, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The troops threw up intrenchments around Alexandria, and upon Arlington Heights, which command a portion of the capital. Bodies of troops immediately marched toward the Manassas Junction; for the purpose of interrupting the communication between Richmond and Harper's Ferry. On the first of June, a company of cavalry set out on a scouting expedition to Fairfax Court House; a distance of about twenty miles beyond the outposts. Several hundred of Virginia rebels were stationed here; and a sharp skirmish immediately ensued. About twenty of the rebels were killed; and only one of the United States troops fell, with four or five wounded; among whom was the commander,—the lamented Lieutenant Tompkins. The cavalry withdrew with five rebel prisoners. On the following day, the same cavalry made another brave dash to Fairfax, and rescued two of their comrades who had been left behind as prisoners. On the 27th of May, the United States volunteers, stationed at Wheeling in Virginia, marched toward Grafton; an important station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the same day, two Ohio regiments crossed into western Virginia. This section of the United States is truly loyal and vetoed secession by a strong vote. It appears from the proclamation of General McClellan, commander of the Ohio forces, that the Government delayed marching troops into Virginia, until after the State election; for the purpose of avoiding the criticism, that they intended to influence the voters against the rebels. On the second of June, two columns, consisting of Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana troops, marched from Grafton to Philippi; about twenty-five miles distant, where a body of 2,000 secession troops were posted. The columns, exposed to a drenching rain, reached their destination just at daybreak The rebels were surprised, and fled after a short conflict; leaving behind their arms and equipments. About twenty were killed; and Colonel Kelly,

the commander of the loyal Virginians, was severely wounded. Several indecisive engagements have taken place, between the Union navy, and the rebel batteries, erected upon the shore of the Potomac. The rebel troops in Virginia are variously estimated from 75,000 to 150,000. They occupy a long irregular line extending from Harper's Ferry on the north, to Norfolk on the south. Strong detachments are stationed at Richmond, Lynchburg, and Petersburg; and advance forces are posted in considerable numbers, at Manassas Junction; nearly west of Washington. It is expected, that the first severe engagement will take place at Manassas Junction, or Harper's Ferry. Jefferson Davis with his cabinet moved from Montgomery to Richmond early in June. The Congress of the rebel States adjourned on the 20th of May, to meet at Richmond on the 20th of July, unless some public emergency should arise, which, in the judgment of their President, should render it impolitic to convene at that place; and, in such a case, he is authorized to call his Congress together, at some other convenient place to be selected by him. On the 6th of May, an act was passed by the rebel Congress, declaring war against the United States; and authorizing letters of marque, the capture of prizes, and prize goods. The rebel Congress has passed an act prohibiting the export of cotton, or cotton yarn, from any of the Confederate States; except through the sea-ports; under penalty of the forfeiture of all exports; and a fine, not exceeding $5,000; or imprisonment for not more than six months. The rebel Postmaster-General, on the first of June, took charge of the mails in the rebel States; and on the same day the Postmaster-General of the United States, discontinued his mail in the Confederate States. All letters for the rebel States are sent to the dead letter office at Washington. Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, still remain in the Union; and the new State organization in Virginia, will probably restore Virginia to the Union. The popular vote in Virginia was in favor of secession; but in the north-western part of the State the vote was largely in favor of the Union. A convention of the western counties of Virginia, held at Wheeling on the 13th of May, passed resolutions declaring the ordinance of secession made by the State null and void. The loyal citizens have since organized a new State government, and are now represented in Congress.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Special Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress commenced at Washington on the fourth of July. The house was organized promptly, by the election of the Hon. G. A. Grow, as Speaker; and the choice of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, as Clerk of the House. The President's message is a State paper of ability, and wisdom. After tracing the origin and progress of the Southern rebellion, clearly and fairly, he recommends an increase of the army to 400,000; and an appropriation of $400,000,000 to sustain the Government, in subduing the rebellion. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, gave notice of a bill, to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President, for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion. Also, a bill, to authorize the

employment of volunteers, to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting the public property. A bill, to increase the present military establishment of the United States. A bill, providing for the better organization of the military establishment. A bill, to promote the efficiency of the army. A bill, for the organizatian of a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. Senator Chandler also gave notice, that he should introduce a bill, to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, Members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts, and of all military officers, above the rank of Lieutenant; who shall take up arms against the Government of the United States, or aid and abet treason against the Government; and that all such persons be forever disqualified for holding any office of honor, emolument, or trust in the Government; and that all such confiscated property shall be applied to restore to loyal Union men in the rebel States, any losses they may have innocently suffered, by means of the rebellion. All these bills have their origin in the present treasonable rebellion of the Slave States; and are designed to crush the rebellion, punish the rebels, and protect all loyal citizens.

The report of Secretary Chase, of the Treasury, reveals the following important facts. The funds necessary for the expenses of government, including the expenses of the war, for the fiscal year, commencing June 30th, 1861, will be about $320,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the government annually, previous to the rebellion, has averaged about $66,000,000. The remaining $254,000,000 will be required to carry on the war; including $9,000,000, for interest on moneys to be borrowed during the year, and $5,000,000, as the commencement of a sinking fund, for the final extinguishment of the principal. The expense of the War Department is $180,296,397, and of the Navy Department, $30,609,520, amounting to $210,905,817. A large portion of the difference between the sum of $210,905,817, and the sum of $254,000,000, arises, probably, from the improvident expenses of the war, between the 4th of March and the 30th of June last, the commencement of the fiscal year. These prodigal war contracts, Congress will materially reduce in the future. The report of Secretary Chase, relieves the country of all further anxiety concerning the finances of the war. His financial policy shows him a statesman, worthy of public confidence. His cardinal principles of finance are, that he will borrow no money to pay interest. He will compound no debt, but ample revenues will be created, and promptly applied to the payment of the interest, and the gradual extinguishment of the principal. This financial policy will advance the market credit of the former loans of the Government. It adds the sum of $240,000,000, to the public debt, during the fiscal year after June 30th, 1861. The usual expense of the year will be about $80,000,000; including $5,000,000, for the liquidation of the principal of the existing debt. These are to be paid, by taxation, both direct and indirect. The Government heretofore has established the indirect system, which will be continued. The Secretary proposes to raise $20,000,000 by a war tax on tea, coffee, and sugar; and $7,000,000 by other alterations of the Tariff. He estimates the usual customs and imports for the present fiscal year, under all the embarrassing circumstances, at $57,000,000; to which he adds $3,000,000, arising from the sale of public lands, and other miscellaneous sources. Relying on di-

rect taxation for $20,000,000 for one year, the Secretary believes that the future revival of business will yield the treasury $80,000,000 from the Customs. A two-mill tax upon the real and personal property of the loyal States, will produce $21,800,056. A tax of three mills on the real wealth of these States, will produce $22,891,590. A tax of one and a quarter mill, on the real and personal wealth of all the States, would produce $20,128,667.

The expenses of the War and Navy Departments, for the fiscal year, amounting to about $320,000,000—containing an increased expense of $240,000,000—is to be raised by a public loan in three different ways.

The Secretary proposes to issue treasury bills, bearing interest amounting to $100,000,000. He recommends also a thirty year funded stock, bearing interest amounting to $100,000,000. The third means of loaning for the government, is to issue $50,000,000 of treasury notes for popular circulation, payable in one year, in sums of $10 and $20, bearing interest. Or, if it should be preferred, these notes may be redeemable on demand without interest.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The European States, following the lead of England and France, all sympathize with the United States in subduing the rebellion of the Slave States, and maintain a strict neutrality, as stated in the proclamations of Victoria and Napoleon III. The rebel States meet with no encouragement in Europe for acknowledging their independence. All foreign powers, so far as known, approve of our blockade, and the course the American Government is taking to defend the Union and punish the rebels. Italy is destined to become a free and independent republic at no distant day. France has acknowledged the independence of the "Eternal City" and the rural districts of Italy; and England will soon follow the example of France. All civilized nations will hail the independence of Italy—once the nursery of the civilized world—as one of the most sublime events in the history of the world. All Europe seems to be rapidly progressing in liberty and national glory. The seeds of Liberty which Napoleon I. sowed broadcast through Europe nearly half a century ago, are now rapidly springing up in every state, which, his distinguished successor, Napoleon III., is daily cultivating and maturing for the great harvest of liberty, which is rapidly approaching; when all nations will secure to their citizens all the liberty they are capable of using without abusing it.

THE NAVY.

We learn from the recent Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that when President Lincoln commenced his administration on the fourth of March, the Navy Department was organized on a plan, only to meet the demands of a general peace, at home and abroad. The vessels, which were in condition for service, were principally on distant stations; and those, which constituted the home squadron, were chiefly in the Gulf of Mexico. Congress had adjourned without making any naval provision for meeting the rebellion; and it was hoped by our indulgent and good-natured Government, that no extraordinary preparations would be necessary, to protect the country from the ravages of a few lawless rebels, who were then rising like a small cloud in the distant horizon. But the rapid increase of the rebellion in the slave States, demanded the most extraordinary efforts, to subdue and punish the traitors.

The Government, after concentrat-

ing all their forces for the protection of the Republic, have a navy,—including the new vessels which will soon be ready,—that will not suffer in comparison with any foreign nation. The total number of vessels in the Navy, of all classes, on the 4th of March, was ninety; carrying 2,415 guns. Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished, those used as stationary storeships, and receiving ships, together with those not worth repairing, the available force at that time was:

1	Ship-of-the-line	84 guns.
8	Frigates	400 "
20	Sloops	436 "
3	Brigs	16 "
3	Store-ships	7 "
6	Steam frigates	212 "
5	First-class steam sloops	90 "
4	First-class side-wheel steamers	46 "
8	Second-class steam sloops	45 "
5	Third-class screw steamers	28 "
2	Steam tenders	4 "
4	Second-class side-wheel steamers	8 "
69		1,346 "

Of these vessels, the following were in commission; and the remainder were in ordinary, dismantled, and so forth:

2	Frigates	100 guns.
11	Sloops	232 "
3	Store-ships	7 "
1	Screw frigate	12 "
5	First-class steam sloops	90 "
3	Side-wheel steamers	35 "
8	Second-class steam sloops	45 "
5	Third-class screw steamers	28 "
3	Side-wheel steamers	5 "
1	Steam tender	1 "
42		555 "

These vessels had a complement, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7,600 men; who were mostly absent on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of 12 vessels, carrying 187 guns, and 2,000 men. Only four small vessels of this squadron, carrying only 25 guns, and about 280 men, were in northern ports.

The Blockade Fleet now consists of 37 regular men-of-war; and 39 steam gun-boats; with 720 guns, 10,113 officers and men; and 59,229 tons.

Whoever would learn the resources and salient powers of the American Union, let him consider the sudden expansion of our navy, from a mere nominal force, to its present powers, numbers, and means; within the short period of the last three months. With so few vessels in commission on our coasts, while our gallant crews were in distant seas, the Government was very feebly prepared to meet the sudden rebellion; which burst upon us, like a volcano under our feet. The rebels had ruled the two previous administrations; and used them clandestinely, in making every preparation for their culminating treason. Almost every vessel had one or more traitors; who ultimately deserted the Stripes and Stars, and hoisted the rebel flag. But the national Government, aided by the States, and the people, have met, promptly, the extraordinary exigencies of the times; and have relieved the country from all danger and anxiety. The President is now ready to crush the treason in its bud, punish the traitors, and remove all its causes, so that it never will be repeated. It is with no ordinary pleasure, that we learn from the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the destruction of the naval property at Norfolk, was no fault of the Government. But it is quite apparent where the fault lies; and the people will hold the Government responsible, to investigate this treason, and punish the traitors. We agree with the Secretary in his proposed improvements of the Navy; and hope Congress will sustain him. Now all things are ready,—the Navy, the Army, and the people are all ready; and all the Government has to do, is to let its shivering and fatal blows fall thick and fast on the heads of the rebels; give the leaders a plenty of hemp, and their ranks a plenty of grape and canister; give us a short and triumphant war; until every rebel shall be subdued, and the country purified from their treason, and relieved from all its causes.

THE ARMY.

We have now in the field, probably, about 300,000 loyal troops, ready to sacrifice their lives, in the defense of their country. They are all volunteers, and not foreign mercenaries. They come from the farmers, mechanics, merchants, bankers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, colleges, seminaries, and other professions, and worthy occupations of the several States. Every free State, and several of the slave States, have contributed their quota of good and worthy citizens, for this army of patriots. They have not volunteered

for the purpose of making money, but for the purpose of saving their country from the depredations of a lawless, reckless mob of rebels and pirates; whose only ambition is, to rule or ruin. Such soldiers are entitled to our best regards. Both the government and the country should see to it, that they are well treated, and well paid. Their food should be wholesome, palatable, and plenty; and the camp should be as comfortable, as the circumstances will permit. The country is full of produce; and the people are willing to supply their army with every comfort, the soldier needs for his happiness and health. It is the duty of the government to see, that these brave men are well fed, well clothed, well quartered, well nursed, and well used. The government have liberally allowed to each private, a suit of clothes worth eighteen dollars. This sum of money will purchase as good a suit of clothes, as eight tenths of the business men of all classes wear, who are in independent circumstances. And it is to be regretted, that some of our Government agents have been so negligent or dishonest, that hundreds of our troops have been without decent and comfortable clothing. That man who willfully and deliberately cheats a soldier, in his food or raiment, deserves a halter, and it is the duty of the Government to see to it, that these Harpies are well punished; and that they never have another opportunity to repeat their frauds. Some of the volunteers have adopted the temperance pledge; and the Government should, as far as possible, shield them from their own improvidence, and the impositions of others. The army, at the best, is a nursery of vice; where the temptations to intemperance, and other bad habits, are so strong and numerous, that the young warrior is very liable to fall in the battles of virtue and vice, before he meets his fate in the sanguinary battles of his country.

The soldier should be well paid. We distinguish between our own native volunteers and foreign mercenaries. The old principle of fighting for money, which controlled the armies of Europe, in the days of Feudalism, has no application to our loyal army. They have no such ambition. They have volunteered to defend their parents, their brothers and sisters, their children, their property, their lives, and their free country. And should the Government pay them one dollar a day,—a sum less than what they can earn at home,—and all reasonable expenses for food, raiment, and nursing, it would not be one farthing more than they deserve; and the people are willing to pay. The old superannuated system of bounty lands, should be thoroughly reformed or wholly rejected. Let the Government keep their lands and pay the troops in cash. Or, if they persist in paying part in lands, it should be so guarded, as to protect the honest soldier from those common cheats, who have generally purchased their land-warrants for a glass of grog, or one quarter of their value. One of the first and most important duties of the Government to the army, is to provide them with experienced, able, and kind officers. To place a man in the command of troops, who will ignorantly or imprudently expose the lives of his men, is no better than a murder.

The people are willing and anxious, to furnish the troops gratuitously with magazines, papers, and books, as food for the mind, in their leisure hours; and the Government should make immediate arrangements to distribute them in the Navy and Army. Nor should the religious interests of our brave men be neglected. The country is full of clergymen, who can be spared, as Chaplains, to lead both the army and navy in their battles against vicious habits; and in their virtuous victories. Let there be no deficiency of Chaplains, in numbers, talent, or piety. Several of our most distinguished American Divines, preached their first sermons to the army in the American Revolution. Those ladies, who have so kindly and patriotically followed the noble example of Florence Nightingale, as nurses for the sick and wounded, are entitled to liberal pay, the thanks of the world, and the smiles of Heaven. Every one knows, who has been sick, the difference between male and female nurses. The nursing of a kind mother, a wife, or a sister, far exceeds the best care of the other sex. The kind words of a mother, the encouraging smiles of a sister, or the soft whispers of a loving wife, and many other nameless attentions in the sick-room, show the superior advantages to the patient, of female nurses.

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THE UNION MAGAZINE will contain reviews of important publications, and profound papers on the sciences and arts, together with other interesting articles, in prose and poetry; and each number will embrace at least one important state paper. The current news of the month will be fully stated in each number. We shall stand up fearlessly and firmly for our country, both in war and peace—through prosperity and adversity. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY SHE EVER BE RIGHT—BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY!"

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